The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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SPAIN MAY CLOSE THE CONFERENCE

Possibility That Instructions Sent from Madrid Will Bring Peace Negotiations to an End.

PROSPECT OF DEADLOCK.

Impression in Paris That the Spaniards Will Not Accede to the Demands of Americans.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—El Imparcial says the government has forwarded instructions to Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace commission at Paris, and that Monday's conference may be the last or the last but one, "unless the American Commissioners moderate their claim."

According to El Imparcial, a member of the Cabinet has virtually declared as much.

The Madrid papers today declare that the expected visit of Emperor William is a matter of no political importance, and that the German Ambassador's visit to Berlin is in no way connected with it.

Disagreement Looked For.

Paris, Nov. 13.—Among onlookers here the impression exists—though it is not the result of any official statement—that the Spanish Peace Commissioners will not consent to a treaty which the American commissioners could sign.

It seems possible, also, that in the pitiable pressure to which the Spanish commissioners are subjected between their large creditors, who are on the spot watching them, and the stern attitude of the United States, the Spaniards may abandon their struggles and leave the two forces to confront each other.

It will not be decided until tomorrow morning whether the next joint session is to be held tomorrow or on Tuesday. The Spaniards, it has been arranged, will inform the Americans tomorrow morning whether they need the day to prepare their next memorandum. If they want Monday the meeting will take place on Tuesday.

Under the rules of procedure adopted by the conference it is understood that the deliberations may not be unexpectedly concluded by either side.

No Ultimatum Yet.

The statement is printed here this evening that the last memorandum from the Americans is regarded by the Spaniards as a virtual ultimatum. But, at a matter of fact, the Americans have not presented an ultimatum, save as their treatment of the subjects in hand may be unswervable. It is only since Wednesday last that the Spaniards have begun to feel that the Americans purpose taking over the Philippines, and that, too, without any assumption of Spanish indebtedness. As they are now convinced of this, it may be that Spain's next presentment in conference will be the supreme rally of her diplomats' argumentative and tactful forces. It may even mark the conclusion of all she has to say, but if the rules of procedure are followed the Americans would still have another presentation to submit. Ever since Oct. 1 it has been within the range of possibility that at any meeting an open rupture might occur, and on one or two occasions it might have been easily a fact even before the taking up of the Philippine question.

The boundaries of the field in which that question is being worked out are becoming more apparent, and the final settlement cannot be far off. If a treaty is to result here it may fairly be expected within three weeks, although it is not true—as reported from the United States today—that the Americans have instructions embodying a time limit for the conclusion of the conference.

Judge Day is completely recovered.

Appeal to Bondholders.

At a general meeting of French holders of Cuban bonds held here yesterday a resolution was adopted to appeal to the "good faith of Spain and the spirit of equity of the United States" to settle the question of their rights as creditors "in conformity with the rules of justice and law."

Russia Makes Denial.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 13.—The denial by the Russian Ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini, that Great Britain frustrated the desire of the continental governments to aid Spain in the late war by refusing to take part in any interference, has attracted much attention here. He is quoted as saying that "at no time was there a purpose on the part of the great powers to intervene against the United States."

This statement is regarded here as evidence that Russia is anxious to check the rapprochement of England and the United States.

No Interference Probable.

London, Nov. 14.—The Times in its editorial this morning on the Hispaño-American situation repeats its conviction that "no power will attempt to hinder the transfer of the Philippines," adding that "their loss cannot be great to Spain, who had practically lost the entire archipelago before the United States interfered."

Entire Philippine Group Demanded.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Despite floating reports to the contrary, it can be stated on authority that the American Peace Commissioners at Paris have demanded the whole of the Philippines and no compromise is in contemplation. So certain is the policy of the administration now that the President has already outlined the paragraph in his message to Congress announcing this fact.

There is still an element in the Cabinet which does not favor expansion. Secretaries Gage and Wilson returned from their Western trip with the President ardent expansionists. Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs are firm in the faith. They originally favored holding only the Island of Luzon, but soon recognized the necessity of keeping the whole group under one sovereignty. Secretary Alger has always been an expansionist. Secretary Long still represents the conservative New England idea and stands with Chairman Dingley and Speaker Reed against expansion. He favors a compromise, and the stories that the commissioners are weakening come from him and Assistant Secretary Allen, also a Massachusetts man. The rumors represent the personal views of the New England section of the Cabinet, and not those of the majority.

Spain's Intention to Yield.

Secretary Hay now makes scarcely any concealment of the intention of the administration to insist on the absolute control of the whole Philippine group. Other officials at the State department say that there has never been a time when the Spaniards evinced any intention of stopping the negotiations. The crisis came when Sagasta's envoys announced that the abandonment of the Philippines would mean the downfall of the monarchy. It was a serious responsibility and the American commissioners hesitated, but were not satisfied as to the cause and effect. Subsequent events showed they were right, and that Spain could let go of all her colonies without affecting the monarchy, backed up as it certainly will be by France, Austria, and Germany. The commissioners were convinced that if Spain retained the Philippines it would only be for the purpose of selling the islands.

As the matter now stands, practically the only matter in dispute is the proportion of the Philippines' debt actually expended for public improvements, and which the United States would be willing to make good. It is said to be over one and under ten millions. The Philippines will come to the United States. The Carolines and Ladrones, except Guam, will go back to Spain, which in all probability will sell them to Germany. No new "ultimatum" is necessary, because the formal demand of the American commissioners was nothing more nor less than an ultimatum, as it represented the dictation of the conqueror to the conquered, and has never been treated otherwise by either side. The Spaniards have been given a strong hint that it would be advisable to agree on a treaty before Congress meets Dec. 5. They have taken time to consider this feature, and the belief at the State department now is that a treaty ceding the Philippines to the United States will be signed within the next ten days or so.

Alleged Scheme of Purchase.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says the cablegram from Paris that "the Commercial company of the United States and the Philippines" had offered to purchase the Philippines for the sum of $300,000,000 was read with great interest in Washington today.

Among Cabinet officers there was a disposition to regard the story as improbable. Secretary Long of the Navy when asked about it said that it was all new to him. Secretary Wilson had read the story, and classed it as "unadulterated fiction." He further added that he knew the President had not corresponded with the Peace Commissioners on the subject.

At the White House, however, it was learned that the President had heard a rumor of the story.

"Yes," said D. O. Mills, when asked about the story, "I know a man named Young, who is a son of Brigham Young, and who is at present in Paris. But I don't know anything about a scheme of his to purchase the Philippines."

Mr. Mills said that so far as he knew he had always believed Mr. Young to be a responsible, trustworthy sort of man.

"But if he has any Philippines purchase scheme in his brain my estimate of him was not the correct one," he added. "The scheme is pure moonshine."

Young a Railroad Builder.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 13.—The young man mentioned in the Paris dispatch of this date in connection with the Philippine Islands question is undoubtedly John W. Young, the well-known promoter and contractor. He built the Utah Central railroad from this city to Park City, Utah, and was prominent in many other Utah enterprises. He is a son of Brigham Young, and left this city for Europe about eight years ago, since which time but little is known here of his movements.

SURPRISE IN STORE FOR C. C. BONNEY WHEN HE RETURNS FROM THE EAST.

During His Trip His Family Moves from 424 Fulton Street, Where He Has Resided for Thirty Years, to the Kenwood.

When C. C. Bonney, the father of Charles L. Bonney, Vice President of the Chicago General railway company, returns to Chicago from the East he will find that in his absence his place of residence has changed. For thirty years he has lived at 424 Fulton street, refusing to accept the gradual decadence of the street as a motive for removal. As he never could force himself to give up the old dwelling advantage was taken of his trip East to move his household effects from the homoestead to an apartment at the Kenwood, Forty-seventh street and Kenwood avenue. When he arrives he will be escorted by his son to the new abode. One of the members of the transferred household is Mrs. Lurinda Pratt, C. C. Bonney's mother-in-law, who will be 103 years old next May. Mrs. C. C. Bonney and Miss Florence Bonney complete the family.

ENGINEER BENNETT FALLS ON "DIAMOND" SWITCH AND CUTS HIS THROAT.

Employe of the Northwestern Railroad Meets with a Peculiar and Perhaps Fatal Accident While Going to Close a Switch Near Winnetka.

Mark Bennett, an engineer on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, met with a peculiar accident yesterday which may result fatally.

Bennett was walking on the railroad tracks near Winnetka when he tripped and fell. His neck struck on one of the wings of a diamond switch, and his throat was cut as though by a knife. The loss of blood rendered him unconscious, and Dr. Henderson, who attended Bennett at his residence, 231 North May street, says he is uncertain whether the patient will recover.

Bennett was on the way to Chicago with his engine and found a switch open near Winnetka. Leaving his cab, he walked along the track to close the switch, when, in passing the "diamond" switch, he fell.

Master Mechanic Heath of the Northwestern road was near when the accident occurred, and he ran the engine to the city with the injured engineer aboard.

GIRL BURNS FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN KITCHEN STOVE.

J. H. Laird, a Kirkwood (Ill.) Merchant, Leaves a Package of Currency and His Daughter Destroys It, Mistaking It for a Lot of Old Paper.

Kirkwood, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—J. H. Laird, a merchant, had $5,000 in currency wrapped up in a piece of newspaper to take to St. Louis tomorrow. He laid the package down in his bedroom while he took a bath and during his absence a young daughter picked it up with some other papers and burned it in the stove.

RITES IN HONOR OF DEAD HEROES

First Illinois Infantry Pays Sorrowing Tribute to the Memory of Fallen Comrades.

SERVICE IN THE ARMORY.

Dedication of the Monument Is Witnessed by a Throng Estimated at 6,000 People.

FLOWERS DECK THE COLUMN

With military requiem for a soldier's peace, with eulogy for the heroism which cost the sacrifice of life, flowers, and tears for his memory, the First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, reunited for the last time yesterday afternoon as a regiment of the United States army, paid the last honors to its fallen comrade at its armory, Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, when the monument to the dead was dedicated.

The rites were witnessed and the brief speeches heard by a throng in fullest sympathy with the purpose of the meeting. In the 6,000 persons who packed the great main floor and filled every inch of space in the three galleries above there seemed to be none drawn by mere curiosity.

With the exception of Colonel Turner and Dean Harry P. Judson of the University of Chicago, the speakers were clergymen called upon to give the benediction of the churches to the dead. They were Dr. H. W. Thomas, Dr. W. M. Lawrence, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Dr. F. A. Noble, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, and Chaplain Hedley A. Hall. The Rev. Father Kelly, who was absent from the city, sent regrets, and Dean Judson appeared as the representative of Dr. William R. Harper.

Armory Is Thronged.

Although the service was appointed for 3:30 o'clock, the armory was thronged before 2 o'clock, and in consequence Colonel Turner hastened the opening by half an hour. The audience, however, did not find the wait tedious, for the First Regiment Band played from the time the concourse began to file in. At 3 o'clock the bugler sounded the assembly call and instantly there was a scurry of uniformed men in the company quarters in the galleries. Forming by companies, the regiment filed down, and, four deep, the line of blue extended the entire circuit of the floor, allowing only for the open space occupied by the monument in the rear of the speakers' platform. On the right arm of each man was a band of crape.

The adjutant's call was sounded at 3:15, and ranks which had been in confusion closed up shoulder to shoulder. At the same moment Colonel Turner, Lieutenant Colonel Lauman, Adjutant Brooks, Lieutenant Olson, Captain Surgeon Roberts, and Major Surgeon Willard, comprising the regimental staff, moved down the center aisle to a position in front of the monument. Colonel Turner stepped upon the platform, called the regiment to attention, and announced that the opening benediction would be one of music from the band. When the music had died away he spoke again, asking the friends and relatives of the dead soldiers to come forward and lay their offerings of flowers at the base of the memorial monument, while the choir of the People's Church sang "Lead, Kindly Light."

Flowers for Heroes.

As the words of Cardinal Newman's hymn floated out over the assembly, up from every aisle, out from nearly every row of seats came persons in deep mourning—singly, by pair, and in trios. Aged fathers and mothers walked forward, arm in arm, and with bowed heads; little children toddled forward, weighted down with wreaths; sobbing widowed mothers were helped along by sons and daughters; a few women came forward alone. The family groupings were proof that for the most part the mourning was for young men—boys who had gone forth from home. Chrysanthemums were the favorite flowers of the offering, though roses were plentiful.

A dignified, white-haired woman clung to a young man's arm, her face buried in her handkerchief, her steps uncertain. The few who recognized her knew she wept for a son who died in the performance of his duty as non-commissioned officer in charge of the yellow fever camp at Siboney. She was Mrs. Julia Griffith, mother of Sergeant Jesse J. Griffith of Company C.

When the last flower had been deposited and the bereaved families were sheltered in the congregation Lieutenant Colonel Lauman called the roll of honor. It contained eighty-six names, not a company of the regiment escaping the death list. He called the names in the battalion order of the companies, and round the armory went the sonorous response, "All is well," as each name was checked from the roll. In some companies the bunkmate of the dead hero answered; in others one man gave the response for all of the company list.

Private Alfred S. Webb Missing.

After the name of Private Alfred S. Webb, Company F, the Lieutenant Colonel added the word "missing." Private Webb was landed at Montauk Point from the transport Berlin, and taken to the general hospital, seriously ill. There all trace of him was lost, and it is supposed he is buried in the barren camp cemetery under a headstone bearing the word, "Unknown."

On the list of dead as printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday was the name "Private Richard Bush, Company B." The name appeared also on the memorial program list, but when it was reached Lieutenant Colonel Lauman paused and said:

"This is a mistake. Private Bush is alive, well, and present."

The applauding audience did not know that in place of the name entered by mistake in the compilation of the company list the name of Private E. W. Sawyer was omitted.

Colonel Turner's Address.

With a salue, the Lieutenant Colonel faced Colonel Turner at the end of the reading.

"You have the roll complete," he said.

Colonel Turner returned the salute, stepped from the platform, placed himself at the head of the First Battalion, and gave the order, "Attention, battalions uncover." Hats came off 1,100 heads, and with a rhythmic swing of white-gloved hands the worn campaign head coverings, held by right hands, were placed above the left breasts. Then came the regiment's benediction to its comrades, a march in funeral time past the monument, while the band played Chopin's funeral march. When the circuit was completed the tattered colors of the Santiago campaign, regimental and national, were brought down the center aisle under escort for the benediction of colors before the monument. The concluding ceremonial was the benediction of flowers. The ladies' auxiliary of the regiment sent four women for each company and four veterans bore the immense wreath given by the Veteran Corps.

The regiment was seated during the remainder of the service, which consisted of the addresses. Colonel Turner's subject was "The Regiment's Good-by."

"Men of the First," he said, "we have gathered to pay tribute and say good-by to those of our comrades who died in war with Spain. The months are few since they marched with us, light hearted, buoyant, eager for service. Imperceptibly they grew from boys to men. Simplicity became self-poise, modesty changed to silent strength, and love of country to devotion. They acquired something of the dignity of the flag of the country we served. We met them daily and marked no change, but death and destiny were busy and at last we found them where men offered up their lives to crown their devotion.

"One sleeps at Chickamauga, some sleep by Tampa's water, and some by the sea at Siboney. Some rest under the palms on San Juan hill, some sleep deep under the Atlantic, some on the rough heights of Montauk, some in country graveyards, and some in city cemeteries.

"Good-by, old comrades. We shall not forget. In our life to come some touch of color, some voice of the night, a trumpet's thundering, a bugle call, a rifle shot, will send memory leaping backward to the days when we were out together under the colors you loved so well. Darkness will often remind us of the nights on San Juan hills. At thought of you we will live our experiences over again, yours and ours.

"God-by, old comrades. While the living regiment has wrought manfully, you, by supremest sacrifice, have won undying honor. The touch of elbows is broken, but you have won comradeship with all the heroes of all ages. May the flag you so loved and honored in life comfort you as you sleep forever in its folds."

Tributes of the Clergy.

Dr. H. W. Thomas, former chaplain of the regiment, said: "For many years the First has been the pride of Chicago. It was ready when called, and from no city went forth a nobler body of men. It performed its duty in camp and field, lay in the trenches in rain, heat, and cold, suffered hardship and sickness. Many returned not, but sleep in graves far away. They did not live or die in vain. It is indeed well for your dead. They live among the immortals."

The tribute of Dr. Noble was: "Today we who survive these heroes advance with tenderness, lay one hand on the breast of the dead, and life the other to God, profoundly grateful that he gave such men to this generation."

"Chicago has seen many sights that called for remembrance," said Dr. Lawrence, "but when men write the annals of the city they will not forget to call historic the scene now before us."

Bishop Fallows paid a personal tribute to Private Guy L. Scatliff, Company M, who went from his church and died at sea. Dean Judson followed with remarks eulogistic of Private Paul Le Maitre, Company L, a University of Chicago student, who died while on guard at the yellow fever hospital.

Dr. Hirsch said the courage which endured disease in camp and the tension of trench duty was greater than that required for brave deeds in heat of battle. "So long as Chicago remembers the past so long will ring out that answer to the call of the roll of honor, 'All is well with the dead of the First.'"

Chaplain Hedley R. Hall, in his farewell address to his comrades of the regiment, spoke in eulogy of the dead and the living.

The service was concluded by the bugle call for taps, blown by Sergeant Prescott.

Colonel Turner will retain command of the First, after it is mustered out, until Nov. 18, when he will leave the National Guard service. Lieutenant Colonel Lauman will succeed him until the general election of officers, which will follow a few days later. It is expected that Lieutenant Colonel Lauman will be the unanimous choice for the vacant Colonelcy.

Funeral of Corporal Nikodem.

The remains of John J. Nikodem, corporal of Company K, First Illinois Infantry, who died of typhoid fever while on duty at Santiago, were buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral services, which were of a military character, were held at the First Regiment Armory, Father E. A. Murphy of St. Mary's Church officiating. The services were attended by many of the dead soldier's former comrades, and the pallbearers were members of his company. The deceased was a clerk for four years at the Revere House. He was 25 years old and was the son of George B. Nikodem, 448 South Oakley avenue. He died on Sept. 17, in the hospital at Santiago. His remains arrived in Chicago on Saturday.

NAVY DEPARTMENT RUSHING SUPPLIES TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Twenty Thousand Six-Pound Shells to Be Shipped Today—Orders Given at the Norfolk Navy Yard to Rush Work Night and Day on Warship Repairs.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Twenty thousand six-pounder shells will be shipped from here tomorrow to Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco. It is said they are intended for Dewey's fleet at Manila.

Orders have been received to work night and day on the gunboat Princeton so that it can quickly join the Eastern squadron now forming in Hampton Roads.

The order also states work must be pushed on the monitors Puritan and Terror in order to make them available for service at short notice.

There are more war vessels at this navy yard now than has been for years. Twenty-five of Uncle Sam's fleet are at the yard.

The repairs of the cruiser San Francisco will take eighteen months, and the work on the other vessels will keep 2,000 men busy for a long time.

The vessels here are the cruisers San Francisco and Montgomery, monitors Puritan and Terror, converted yachts Sylvia, Hawk, Eagle, Wasp, Yankton, Siren, Oneida, Dorothy, Viking, Stranger, and Apache; gungoats Princeton, Wilmington, Newport, Nashville; colliers Saturn, Alexander, and Hannibal; and the converted ferryboat Governor Russell.

SAY DEIGNAN WILL RECOVER.

Merrimac Hero at Stuart, Ia., Resting Comfortably After His Osculatory Reception on Saturday.

Stuart, Ia., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Osborne Deignan, the Merrimac hero, who was kissed by fifteen girls on his arrival home, passed a comfortable night. Today his temperature and respiration are normal. Stethoscopic examination reveals traces of palpitation, which the doctors in attendance say will promptly yield to the usual pathological remedies. Physicians believe Deignan will ultimately recover, and have prescribed rest and quiet.

PLOT TO DESTROY A WAR VESSEL.

Mysterious Attempt Is Made to Send the New Cruiser Buffalo to Bottom of the Ocean.

INVESTIGATION GOING ON

Suspicion Rests on Engineers Who Objected to Prolonging Their Service to the Nation.

SEA VALVE TAMPERED WITH

Newport, R. I., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the unusual secrecy sought to be maintained by the court of inquiry now on board the cruiser Buffalo investigating the recent disabling of the warship, enough has leaked out to warrant the belief that its condition was not due to accident but to design.

It is said that the work of the court of inquiry has been transformed from the original purpose of investigating the responsibility for a mishap to that of locating the culpability for a proposed crippling of the vessel, which all but sent it to the bottom.

Alarming Discovery.

A man who is in a position to know the truth, but the revelation of whose name would work him great injury, tells this story:

"As soon as the Buffalo cast anchor here an examination of the machinery was made and an appalling condition was revealed.

"There was evidence that the sea valve had been tampered with, and a sailor's 'ditty bag' was found stuffed in one of the condensers, rendering it practically useless.

"There is no doubt that the cruiser had a narrow escape at sea, and there is reason to believe that the dissatisfaction of the crew had much to do with the alleged accident. The sailors are known to have held the Buffalo in abhorrence and to have referred to it frequently as 'hell ship.'"

Attributed to Engineers.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—It is believed by many at the navy yard that the condition of the Buffalo is attributable to its force of engineers, who are said to have objected to the trip to Manila on the ground that they were enlisted for only one year, and that the proposed expedition meant a service of three years longer.

An indication of the general dissatisfaction is found in the fact that when the Buffalo was ordered to sea 198 of the crew "jumped ship."

No Information at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Secretary Long has received a telegram from Newport stating that the cruiser Buffalo has received the necessary repairs and is ready for sea. Officials at the Navy department say that no information has been received to indicate that the disabling of the cruiser was intentional.

SNAKES TO BE VIEWED BY AN ADMIRING NEW YORK PUBLIC TODAY.

Display of Various Wriggling Beauties and Their Creeping Relatives to Open at the Grand Central Palace—Import Reptiles from India.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The snakes at the Grand Central Palace were all properly groomed today and prepared for their introduction to the public tomorrow. Some were bathed in scented water and sponged until their beautifully marked, sinuous bodies sparkled like brilliant gems. Others were rubbed with oil and polished with chamois skin.

The finest specimen of the constrictor class is a huge boa from Brazil, which answers to the name of "Pete," and is entered by Charles H. Higby, the artist. Pete is as docile as he is brilliant, and has a weakness for affectionately coiling his twelve-foot length around the arms of visitors.

Exhibiter J. H. Colson of Buffalo is daily expecting the arrival of a cargo of serpents from India. Among these will be a thirty-foot python, and even a larger one of this species is expected from India.

The snake show will not be confined entirely to snakes, but will also exhibit frogs, newts, turtles, and salamanders.

MRS. MARY STEINHAUER, A PRISONER IN COUNTY JAIL, DIES SUDDENLY.

Coroner's Inquest Will Determine the Cause of Death—Woman Complained of Injuries Said to Have Been Inflicted by Her Husband.

Mrs. Mary Steinhauer, a prisoner in the county jail, died at that institution last night under circumstances which the authorities believe require investigation by the Coroner.

The woman, before her death, had been complaining of the effects of a beating said to have been inflicted by her husband just prior to her commitment to jail six weeks ago.

Dr. Broechin, the jail physician, gave it as his opinion that Mrs. Steinhauer died of heart disease, but Jailer Whitman considered an inquest necessary. A post-mortem examination will be held today at Rolston's rooms, whither the body was taken.

Frank Steinhauer, the husband, is at present under bond awaiting trial on the charge of assault and is closely watched by the West Chicago avenue police pending the result of the inquest.

BOY MURDERS HIS FATHER.

Harvey Lutz of Reading, Pa., Shoots His Parent and Then Cuts His Own Throat.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 13.—Morris J. Lutz, aged 44 years, a shoemaker, was shot and fatally wounded today by his son Harvey, aged 18. Young Lutz came home intoxicated, and his father reprimanded him. This angered the boy, and he fired two shots through his father's head. The boy then committed suicide by cutting his throat.

PLAN A TRIP THROUGH SPACE FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Two Men Prepare to Attempt an Aerial Flight in a Strange Craft That Looks Like a Boiler—Will Start from a Storetop.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Two adventurers of originality and daring will launch themselves from the roof of a big store building next Wednesday with no expectation of setting foot on earth till they alight alongside the Washington Monument, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant G. S. Nirdlinger is confident that he will then have earned the distinguished consideration of the army board, which is to spend $25,000 in trying to determine whether battleships and cruisers and torpedo boats could be built to swim in the air.

Nirdlinger and his man will mount a thing like a large boiler—one of the long cylindrical kind—with a cedar staff dangling beneath. There will be two odd-looking protuberances at either side of the contrivance.

It will be a balloon, consisting of three large bags inflated with common illuminating gas, all inclosed in a cylindrical envelope. As for the car of this balloon, it is in form and construction a light cedar skiff and needs no description beyond this.

Jean Weiskopf, who has had experience with air navigation devices in France and Germany, will accompany the Lieutenant on his flight. In case it should be necessary for the travelers to leave the ship in midair a pair of parachutes are hung from either side of the boat. By stepping into a sling and jumping over the side of the boat it is easy to start to the ground by the parachute route.

There are two blower boxes attached to this airship—the two protuberances mentioned. They pull the balloon along by sucking the air through funnels and pushing it out behind.

These blower boxes also accomplish the steering. The funnels by being set at variance suck the atmosphere from above or below or straight ahead, steering the airship skyward, earthward, or horizontally, as the case may be. The blowers are driven by a high speed engine which is supplied with motive energy from a tank of liquid carbonic acid gas.

OPERA TENOR CARRIED, AWAY BY HIS ACTING, STABS THE SOPRANO.

Accident to Miss Nedda Morrison, Singing in I'Pagaiacci at the Century Theater in St. Louis—Performance Is Stopped—Her Injuries Not Serious.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—What might have been a real tragedy on the stage of the Century Theater last night during the performance happily resulted in a slight wound in the left arm of Miss Nedda Morrison, the prima donna.

In the fatal denouement of "I Pagliacci" Tenor Francesco Collenz had become so imbued with his part that, instead of thrusting his dagger into thin air, he stuck it in the upper part of the left arm of Miss Morrison, who promptly fainted at the sight of the blood.

The tenor stood motionless, as if transfixed, while the curtain was hurriedly dropped. It was a realistic finale that was not on the bills.

A physician was called and the prima donna returned to consciousness. He said while the wound was painful it was not serious. The wounded prima donna, however, hurried to her hotel and retired.

MARRIAGE AT SIGHT OF AN INDIANA GIRL AND CAVALRY TROOPER.

Henry Breuck of the United States Cavalry Falls in Love with Miss Nicholson Through a Train Window, Proposes, and Is Accepted.

New Albany, Ind., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Henry Breuck of California, a member of Troop K, United States Cavalry, and Miss Maud Nicholson of Bedford, Ind., were married today at Jeffersonville by a Justice. They had never met before, but as he was passing through on a train Breuck saw Miss Nicholson and fell in love with her. A proposal and elopement followed.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Partly cloudy and cool.
Sun rises at 6:51; sets at 4:38.
Moon sets tomorrow at 5:52 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Spain May Quit the Conference.
  Rites for Dead Soldiers.
  Plot to Destroy a War Vessel.
  Danger in England's New Move.
2 Army Soon to Sail for Cuba.
  Mob Whips an Indiana Negro.
  Shower of Meteors Begins.
3 Means Death of Alien Law.
  Plan to Crowd Bailey Out.
  Richard Croker in Chicago.
  Temple Fight Is On Today.
  Franchise Move Is Deferred.
4 Football Gossip.
  More Yachting Prizes.
  Ingleside to Reopen.
5 Opening of New York Horse Show.
  Tesla's New Torpedo Boat.
  American a Prisoner in Mexico.
7 Refugee Editor to See McKinley.
  Planning for County Jobs.
  Sermons by Edward Everett Hale.
  Care Taken by Gen. Miles Shown.
9 Flag Raised Over San Juan.
  Mme. Nordica to Arrive Today.
10 Sermons by Chicago Pastors.
  Officer Discusses Maria Teresa.

Pages.
3 Society Notes.
3 Club Calendar.
5 Lake Shipping.
6 Editorial.
7 Book Reviews.
8 Short Story.

Pages.
8 Society Notes.
8 Fontenoy Letter
9 Court Record.
9 Insurance News.
10 Markets.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAVRE	La Touraine.	
NEW YORK	La Champagne.	
NEW YORK	Britannic.	
NEW YORK	Statendam.	
QUEENST'WN		Lucania.

DANGER IN ENGLAND'S NEW MOVE.

Warlike Attitude Said to Be Based on the Belief That Czar Does Not Wish to Fight.

FINE DIPLOMATIC GAME.

Assertion in Berlin That Proclamation of Egyptian Protectorate Would Lead to Conflict.

BRITAIN CANNOT RECEDE.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The Hannoversche Courier asserts that the present warlike attitude of Great Britain is based on the assumption that the Czar will not fight at present. Nevertheless, the Courier believes that Salisbury feels constrained to act prudently, for the proclamation of a protectorate over Egypt would virtually be construed as a declaration of war.

Kaiser Says It Is Inopportune.

In a private letter to an intimate friend here Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes of the preliminaries of the Czar's peace manifesto thus:

"Before the issuing of the manifesto the Czar sent it to the German Emperor, asking for his views on the matter. Wilhelm replied: 'I fully concur with you as to principle, but I consider the present moment least suited for the publication of your manifesto.'

"The Czar refused to heed the counsel of his imperial confrère."

England Cannot Recede.

London, Nov. 12.—Sir Edward Gray, Liberal member of Parliament for the Berwick-on-Tweed division of Northumberland, speaking at Ashington tonight, voiced the opinion of Liberals on the subject of Egypt's future, saying that although Great Britain went to Egypt prospecting and intending to evacuate, circumstances had created fresh obligations, resulting in a position which any British government was bound to maintain.

Next Governor of Malta.

London, Nov. 14.—The Malta correspondent of the Daily Mail says it is reported that Lieutenant General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces and in supreme command of the operations conducted by the Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener, for the reconquest of the Egyptian provinces in the Soudan, will be the next Governor of Malta.

The Daily Mail says this morning that the French naval construction program for 1899 includes two battleships of 14,500 tons each, with powerful armament and protection; two cruisers of 4,000 tons each, two large torpedo boat destroyers, and eleven torpedo boats.

FRANCE LEAVING THE NILE.

Marchand's Program Contemplates Withdrawal to the Gulf of Aden, via Jibutil.

Cairo, Nov. 13.—Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition at Fashoda, started today for that point with Captain Baratier, who carried Marchand's report to Paris and brought the reply of the French government. On their arrival at Fashoda the expedition will immediately retire by way of Sobat, southwest of Fashoda, at the junction of the Sobat River and the White Nile, from which point they will move overland to Jibutil, the French post in the Eesa district, on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden.

APPEAL AGAINST THE KAISER.

Count Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld Addresses a Complaint to the Princes of Germany.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 13.—The Daily News' Vienna correspondent sends an address of Count Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld to the Princes of the German Empire appealing against the order of the Kaiser that military honors were not to be paid to his family or household, but only to Count Ernest himself and his wife.

When Prince Waldemar of Lippe-Detmold died in 1895 Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, was appointed Regent, but the court of arbitration over which the King of Saxony presided decided in favor of Count Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld, who therefore became Regent and heir-apparent, while Prince Adolphus had to leave Detmold. The Emperor's feelings on the subject are well known.

When Count Ernest addressed a letter to the Kaiser complaining of the deep humiliation, the Kaiser replied:

"The Regent shall have his rights; nothing more."

Count Ernest has now brought his claims before the sovereigns of the German Empire in a long address, which is nothing less than an indictment of the Emperor. It is the first time one of the federal sovereigns has officially complained of the Emperor.

LI HUNG CHANG IS SHELVED.

Government's Purpose in Sending Him to Tsi-Nan to Investigate the River Inundations.

Peking, Nov. 13.—Li Hung Chang has been ordered to proceed to Tsi-Nan, capital of the Province of Shan-Tung, to concert measures with the Viceroy of Shan-Tung to prevent future inundations of the Yellow River (Hoang-ho). This appointment is regarded as virtually shelving Prince Li.

INSURGENTS SURROUND ILOILO.

Filipino Troops Advance to the Suburbs of Panay's Capital and an Attack Is Expected.

Manila, Nov. 13.—The following advices have been received from Iloilo, capital of Panay, one of the principal islands of the Visayas group:

"The insurgents have occupied Linganis,

Oton, and Pavia, suburbs of Iloilo, and are daily expected to attack the town. The Spaniards have abandoned the mole and destroyed the connecting bridges.

"Business is paralyzed and the inhabitants are in a state of terror. The mercantile houses of all nationalities have signed a circular asking the commander of the United States cruiser Charleston to remain, as the Spanish authorities are incapable of affording them protection."

It is reported also that the insurgents have taken the whole of the Islands of Negros and Zebu of the Visayas group. As the cable connections are cut it is impossible to confirm this rumor.

On Nov. 6 General Rios, Spanish Governor of the Visayas, is said to have declared a seven days' armistice in order to communicate with Madrid with a view of transferring control to the Americans. Major Bell has gone to Iloilo to ascertain the facts of the situation.

The United States transport Scandia will leave tomorrow with sixty sick and discharged men.

RUMORED DEATH OF DREYFUS.

Unconfirmed Report Stirs Up Comment in Paris—Government's Mysterious Conduct.

Paris, Nov. 13.—It is reported here this evening that Dreyfus is dead.

The rumor is understood to be based upon a mysterious telegram received from Colmar, the capital of Upper Alsace, signed by an unknown correspondent.

So far as can be ascertained there is no official confirmation of the report. The father-in-law of Dreyfus discredits it. He says he has received excellent accounts from the Colonial office quite recently as to the prisoner's health.

Careful inquiries made at Colmar this evening show that nothing is known there as to the death of Dreyfus. It is now believed that the telegram was a hoax.

Despite these assurances there are dark rumors afloat. In view of the curious manner in which the letter from Dreyfus declaring that he had abandoned all hope was conveyed to Mme. Dreyfus on Friday many people believe he is dead.

A dispatch from Paris on Friday said that Mme. Dreyfus had applied that day at the office of the Minister of the Colonies for permission to send her husband some warm clothing for his return home. The request was refused on the ground that the government would do whatever was necessary.

At the same time, according to the dispatch, the authorities read her a letter from her husband to the effect that having for five months addressed appeals for revision to General de Boisdeffre (recently chief of staff of the French army) without getting any reply and being weary and exhausted by his useless appeals he would write no more to his family or to anybody. He described himself as ill and dying and bequeathed to the "generosity of my country the care of rehabilitating my memory."

It appears that Mme. Dreyfus then asked permission to telegraph her husband the decision of the Court of Cassation. This request also was refused. Then, through a friend, she appealed to President Faure, but with no better result. The dispatch said her counsel would bring the whole matter before the Court of Cassation.

NIHILISM AND CLASS WAR.

Krapotkin's Study of Lucheni and the Influences Governing the Life of the Assassin.

Dr. George Brandes, the celebrated Danish author and critic, has made public a letter addressed to him by Prince Krapotkin, whose name has in the European press more than once been mentioned in connection with the assassination of the Empress of Austria.

"I am so accustomed," says Krapotkin, "to attacks from certain quarters, and find myself so frequently quoted as the real originator of every revolutionary movement, that such statements have long since ceased to be a surprise to me. It is a wonder that Lucheni's file is not said to have been fitted to a handle of London make; such statements are well paid for by Russian legations.

"Most people are so accustomed to think history is made by a few individuals that explanations become waste of time. Mannikins, of which the majority of the public is composed, cannot imagine that mankind may be constructed on a plan vastly different from that of their own organization, which certainly implies that a few persons pull the strings of the world puppet.

"As you did, as the whole world did, I felt my heart contract with pain on hearing of this murder—of this fresh issue of the social struggle. An elderly woman, unhappy even long before the catastrophe of her son's death, could she awake anything but pity in those who knew intimately the story of her private life? Women and children, at least, ought to be spared in the terrible strife that now holds our attention—and in the still more frightful battles which are in preparation.

"If, by the sacrifice of my own life, at least some of the victims who have fallen in this struggle during the last thirty years, in the streets and on the scaffolds, could have been spared, I should not hesitate to offer myself. But even that would be far from sufficient. What goes before everything else is to teach mankind the great art of thinking.

Analyzing Lucheni.

"Analyze Lucheni. He saw the light on a bench in one of the Paris boulevards and never knew his parents. The orphans' homes of Paris and Parma took care of his education in the manner that is peculiar to such institutions. When only 10 years of age he was thrown out in the streets to shift for himself without the aid of relations or friends, to find shelter and food without help. My heart nearly ceases to beat when I think of this child—and of many, many others.

"At the age of 21 this man drifts into a society of persons who teach him the art of killing—killing his fellow-beings right and left, without regard to youth or old age, whenever he is ordered to shoot for the so-called salvation of the community. Somebody has told him that this consideration outweighs all others, even that of human lives. And then his comrades send him to Africa on the mission of committing murder!

"He has held the position of valet to a cavalry officer. This would not tend to make him respect the human family.

"He was among the fugitives who invaded Switzerland after those revolts which were induced by sheer hunger and the mass murders to which they led.

"What could he learn from this?

"He learned that both in the North and in the South hungry peasants were massacred; that in Milan the authorities fired at the people for three days in succession, killing workmen by hundreds; that grape shots were poured into the streets, while no one stopped to think if the children whose bodies became pierced by bullets were responsible for the revolt or to consider how the many fatherless and motherless little ones managed to exist. He learned that fashionable women in Milan offered flowers to the soldiers and told them to rid society of the rioters—to knock them down and to aim well!

"Well, my dear George Brandes, what if our own children had been surrounded throughout life by such things! Consider for yourself if not most likely their instinct of pity would have been extinguished, and if there would not in their minds have been inspired hatred toward all those who cultivate their own inclinations without considering for a moment that misery for which their wealth was bought.

"People often say in a thoughtless manner that modern society is dancing upon a volcano. This is dire truth. One cannot easily imagine what hatred the hearts of poverty-stricken people really harbors, but I know it. This hatred is something fearful. And yet, do not the actions of our courts as well as the results of militarism impress them with this idea: Human lives count little; away with sentimentality? If it becomes necessary for the preservation of society to take the lives of sundry workmen and peasants, it must by all means be done.

"And then we are wondering at such people as reverse the conclusion and think that it might be equally necessary for the maintenance of order to assassinate a few hundred prominent men and women!

"The magical power of an execution is at present the first article of an average man's faith. Most politicians, some ministers, and certain philosophers recognize it. What higher view, then, could be fostered by the poor classes? Can we reasonably expect them to arrive at any other conclusion than that expressed by Lucheni in the following words:

"'We must kill among the wealthy classes, regardless of names or persons; this is the only way in which others can be brought to realize what wrong society does.'

"It would be absurd to expect any other conclusion than this.

"In those days when every one talked of the deplorable fate of Queen Elizabeth, there were made four attempts of derailing railroad trains in the vicinity of Northampton. Huge stones and heavy beams have been heaped upon the tracks of different lines, with the view of demolishing the express trains. Now, if this end had been accomplished, which would have been far more terrible than the murder of any one person, who would be responsible for it? Certainly neither Socialists nor Anarchists. No doubt the crime would have been done by some individual in whose mind misery would have created implacable hatred toward mankind in general.

"This, then, is the volcano upon which man is dancing.

"Stabbing a woman in the heart solely because some may suppose that this heart has never harbored a feeling of pity toward the sufferers among men—surely, this is awful.

"But as long as one carnage after another—such as those in Italy—is inflicted upon those who cry out for sheer want of bread, and as long as mankind continues to foster the idea that human lives count nothing in view of what is termed the common welfare, one victim will fall after another, and will continue to fall, even if every one who sympathizes with the poor classes and ponders over the psychology of misery be condemned and executed for telling his thoughts."

MAYOR AND CHIEF OF POLICE ARE BLAMED BY CRUSADE LEADER.

Harrison and Kipley Held Responsible by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry for the Prevalence of Vice and Lawlessness in the City of Chicago.

Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police Kipley were assailed by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry yesterday in an address at Western Avenue Baptist Chapel in connection with the anti-vice crusade. The clergyman accused the Mayor and the Chief of Police of non-enforcement of laws against crime and vice, and declared the reformation of Chicago could be effected only by the election of an independent ticket combining the best elements of the Republican and Democratic parties. A resolution was adopted favoring the appointment of an anti-vice committee on the West Side.

The Rev. J. W. Fifield presided. The first speaker was the Rev. J. H. O. Smith.

"When the people voted the straight Democratic ticket and elected Mayor Harrison," Mr. Smith said, "they knew it meant open houses all over the city." In citing the influence of ministers in shaping public opinion, he declared that it was Dr. Parkhurst rather than Roosevelt who had defeated Tammany in New York.

"In this fight against vice," the Rev. Mr. Henry said, "we have to contend against what is known as police protection. It is fearful to think the police authorities should identify themselves with the protection of saloons and other dens of iniquity. Many patrolmen are good men, but they have told me that they have had positive instructions not to close saloons. If we wish to reach the source of these instructions we must go higher. All tracks lead to two rooms in the City Hall. One of these rooms is occupied by the Mayor and the other by the Chief of Police. They are responsible for the non-enforcement of laws.

"Not two bloocks from this church is one of the most notorious resorts in Chicago. Residents have petitioned the Mayor about this saloon, but nothing has been heard about the petition. Children have been seen reeling out of this saloon in broad daylight and the proprietor has been known to ply Sunday school children with liquor."

Mr. Henry closed with a plea for funds, stating that $1,000 had already been expended in the crusade.

The Chicago ministerial unions will meet in Association Building at noon today to listen to the report of the committee appointed last Monday to outline the best method of making the present crusade against vice and crime permanent and effective. Dr. Henson will preside and brief addresses will be made by Bishop Fallows, the Rev. Dr. Ewer, and Mr. Henry.

CHICAGO MAY LOSE A FACTORY.

Russell-Lane Piano Company Said to Be Contemplating Removal of Its Plant to Huntington, Ind.

Wabash, Ind., Nov. 15.—[Special.]—The Russell-Lane Piano company, it is announced, will remove its extensive shops from Chicago to Huntington. The inducement to change the location is said to be the donation of a factory site and a considerable sum of money, which the citizens are endeavoring to raise by the sale of lots in an addition platted in the vicinity of the proposed factory. It is understood the company will erect several large buildings, and bind itself to employ 100 men the first, 150 the second, 200 the third, 250 the fourth, and 800 the fifth year.

[Walter Lane, 254 West Van Buren street, superintendent of the Russell-Lane Piano company, said last night that his company was considering a proposition from the citizens of Huntington, Ind., anent the removal of the piano plant to that place. He said it was uncertain whether the proposition would be accepted. The advantages lay in the increase of room for buildings and the natural gas for fuel, of which Huntington has an abundant supply.]

FUNERAL OF DR. HITCHCOCK.

Body Will Arrive in Chicago This Evening—Burial to Be on Wednesday Morning.

The remains of the Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock, who died on Saturday at East Orange, N. J., will arrive in Chicago at 9 o'clock this evening over the Pennsylvania road. Relatives accompany the casket from the East. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning from St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Ellis avenue and Forty-sixth street. The clergyman who will officiate and the pallbearers will be selected today.

YUKON WINTER MAIL ROUTES.

Twice a Month Postal Service to Juneau, Dawson, Circle City, and St. Michael's.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—The winter plans for the postal service in the Yukon region are completed and will consist of twice-a-month service via Juneau, over the regular route through Dawson to Circle City, to Weare, where the Tanana River joins the Yukon, and thence down the Yukon to St. Michael's. This is the first time the Yukon has had a winter mail service.

ARMY SOON TO SAIL FOR CUBA.

Troops Under General Fitzhugh Lee to Start Within a Fortnight.

TO LAND AT CIENFUEGOS.

Purpose Is to Give the Destitute Cubans Work in the Cane Fields.

PLANS TO FIGHT THE FEVER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The vanguard of the American army of occupation will sail for Cuba within a fortnight. Cienfuegos, on the southern coast of Cuba, has been determined upon as the spot for disembarkation. Major General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh Army Corps stationed at Savannah, will command the first detachment of troops. The reason for choosing Cienfuegos as the place for landing, as explained by a Cabinet Minister tonight, is this:

Cienfuegos is the sugar port of the island. With this port open in the control of the American forces the cane section of the vicinity of Cienfuegos can be worked in the cane cutting season, which opens about Jan. 1.

Despite the stories of devastation in the island the sugar cane fields in and about Cienfuegos are in good condition and reports from this section indicate a large yield of sugar during the coming season.

The idle Cubans can be put to work in the cane fields and this is regarded as the best means of pacifying this section of the island. If the Cubans are given an opportunity to follow their vocations there will be no necessity for sending relief to the island, as is now being done.

It is estimated that 100,000 tons of sugar are in sight in the vicinity of Cienfuegos.

The President and his official advisers are determined that Cuba shall come under American control as soon as possible. The recent death of Colonel Waring, which showed the prevalence of yellow fever in Havana, caused the War department to defer the task of evacuation until late in the fall, when the germs of yellow fever will have been exterminated by the cold weather. Now, however, that the fever is not so prevalent, the department feels safe in placing troops in the island.

Americans to Replace Spaniards.

As fast as the Spanish troops leave American soldiers will take their places. General Blanco is proceeding with the work of evacuation as rapidly as expected. There is no disposition to prod him, believing, as the officials do, that he is doing the best he can under the circumstances.

Havana will not be occupied by American troops until it has been placed in a sanitary condition. The President and Secretary Alger are unwilling to put American soldiers in the Cuban capital until it has been cleaned.

Scientists in the art of cleaning will be sent to Havana soon and the work of putting in sewers and cleansing Havana harbor will begin. This harbor is regarded as a pest hole, and until the refuse which has been accumulating for a century or more is swept into the sea Havana cannot be made healthy.

The money necessary for cleansing Havana, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Santiago, Guantanamo, and other towns in the island will not be taken from the Treasury in Washington, but from the customs received at the various ports of entry in Cuba. The inhabitants of Havana and other towns will be made to bear the expense of cleaning.

It is realized that Cuba cannot be put in a sanitary condition immediately, but the government authorities are firm in their conclusion that the work shall begin at once and continue until every particle of filth and refuse is dumped into the sea.

All the towns and provinces in Cuba will remain under military control until the people are deemed capable of self-government. The first step will be to determine who is entitled to suffrage. It is known that a certain portion of the inhabitants are ignorant to the point of semi-barbarism, and it would be unfair to the intelligent Cubans to permit them to exercise the right of suffrage.

The President realizes it will be a difficult task to determine suffrage qualifications in Cuba, but he has confidence in the ability of military men to decide this point.

Must Act in Good Faith.

If the civil authorities of the Cuban towns are honest, upright, straightforward citizens and satisfactory to the community, their authority will remain undisturbed. But wherever corruption is found it will be severely dealt with.

"We intend to keep faith with the Cubans," said a Cabinet Minister tonight. "If they display the proper spirit and manifest qualifications for self-government they will be given an opportunity to govern themselves. But one thing is certain—we will not tolerate internal disturbances. If the revolutionists continue to rebel under the Stars and Stripes they will be wiped off the face of the earth. They will be ruled with an iron hand unless they behave themselves."

In his forthcoming annual message President McKinley will ask authority of Congress to appoint local rulers in towns and provinces of Cuba. He recognizes the necessity for having local police, etc., and, as he is anxious that the American soldiers shall not remain in the island after order has been restored, it will be necessary to get authority from Congress before local authorities can be appointed and American soldiers withdrawn.

It has been decided by the commission investigating the conduct of the war to visit Santiago and Porto Rico, but the date has not yet been selected. There has been considerable theorizing about the commission's movements in the West Indies, but it has been decided to go there, probably soon after the return from New York this week.

There are many witnesses in the islands whom the commission is anxious to hear, and they have concluded that it will be cheaper for the commission to visit the witnesses than to have them come to this country.

The coming week will be an important one for the commission, as many prominent persons will be called upon to testify, among them being Generals Young, Humphries, and Breckinridge and Colonels Knox and Forward and Dr. Huidekoper.

It has practically been decided to have Secretary Alger and General Miles appear before the commission, as, since the publication of the commanding General's report, much new light has been thrown upon the situation, and it is plainly evident that General Miles has been ignored. If his suggestions had been carried out much of the suffering which the soldiers endured would in all probability have been averted.

Cavalry Sails from Savannah.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—Adjutant General Corbin received a dispatch today announcing that the Eighth Cavalry sailed at 5 o'clock this morning from Savannah for Porto Principe, Cuba. The regiment will be the American garrison at Porto Principe and Nuevitas. The Spanish troops there are on the verge of mutiny, openly declaring they will not return to Spain until they have received their pay, now far in arrears, for service in Cuba.

GOMEZ GETS RID OF AMERICANS

Members of His Staff Who Favor Annexation Are Dismissed—Insurgents Not Disbanding.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 13.—Captain Warren, an American who has been with General Maximo Gomez, says the latter will no longer have Americans about him and is getting rid of them as fast as possible. He takes the same course in the case of Cubans suspected of favoring annexation to the United States. The result is that some of the best men who were long attached to his immediate staff are not now with him. It will be difficult, Captain Warren believes, to get the majority of the insurgents to disband. His idea is that when the American authorities get control of the other portions of the island they should give out no rations and punish severely all thefts of cattle and produce.

GARCIA COMING TO AMERICA.

Commissioners Appointed by the Cuban Assembly Reach Havana on the Way to Washington.

Havana, Nov. 13.—The five members of the special commission appointed by the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur last Thursday night to go to Washington to present to President McKinley the wishes of the Assembly, arrived here today. A large number of Cubans were at the railroad station to receive them. The commission, which consists of General Calixto Garcia, its President; Manuel Sanguily, José Miguel Gomez, Antonio Gonzales Lanuza, and José Ramon Villalon, its secretary, will leave for the United States on Wednesday by the Plant Line steamer.

ELECTRIC LINE RESUMES WORK

General Company Breaks Ground and Lays Rails in Dearborn Street South of Fifteenth.

Dearborn street for two blocks south of Fifteenth street was invaded yesterday by a force of workmen employed by the General Electric company. During the afternoon ground was broken and tracks partly laid. An injunction prevents the company from laying tracks across the rails of the Western Indiana company, which cross Dearborn at Fifteenth street.

The workmen were not interfered with and the work will be resumed this morning. It is the intention of the General Electric company to complete the tracks south in Dearborn street from Fifteenth while the motion for the dissolving of the injunction is pending.

The track in Plymouth place south of Polk street was occupied last night by a storage battery car of the General Electric company, which made regular trips over the short line.

"Anakesis," the great external pile remedy, is endorsed by the best physicians.

MOB WHIPS AN INDIANA NEGRO.

Joseph Baird Taken from Seymour Jail, Beaten, and Told to Leave.

HE REFUSES TO COMPLY.

Had Been Arrested for Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

MINISTER HIS ACCUSER.

Seymour, Ind., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A mob of masked men broke open the iron door of the city jail at 1:30 this morning and took out Joseph Baird, a colored political orator.

He was taken to the city park, where he was whipped with horsewhips and knocked down several times with the butt ends of revolvers.

He was then ordered to leave the city. Instead of doing so he visited the homes of the Prosecuting Attorney and City Marshal, to whom he told his story.

Baird was arrested Friday evening on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

The complaint was made by the Rev. C. A. Allen, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, who charges that Baird forged his name to a paper authorizing him to collect money to defray the expenses of the Richmond District A. M. E. conference.

Baird took the subscription list among the merchants and succeeded in collecting some money. The minister learned Baird was soliciting money and caused his arrest. When Baird was taken before Judge Hoover he asked for a change of venue, which the Judge granted.

The trial was to have taken place next Tuesday, and in default of bond Baird was placed in the city jail.

Baird is now at his home in this city suffering intense pain from his punishment.

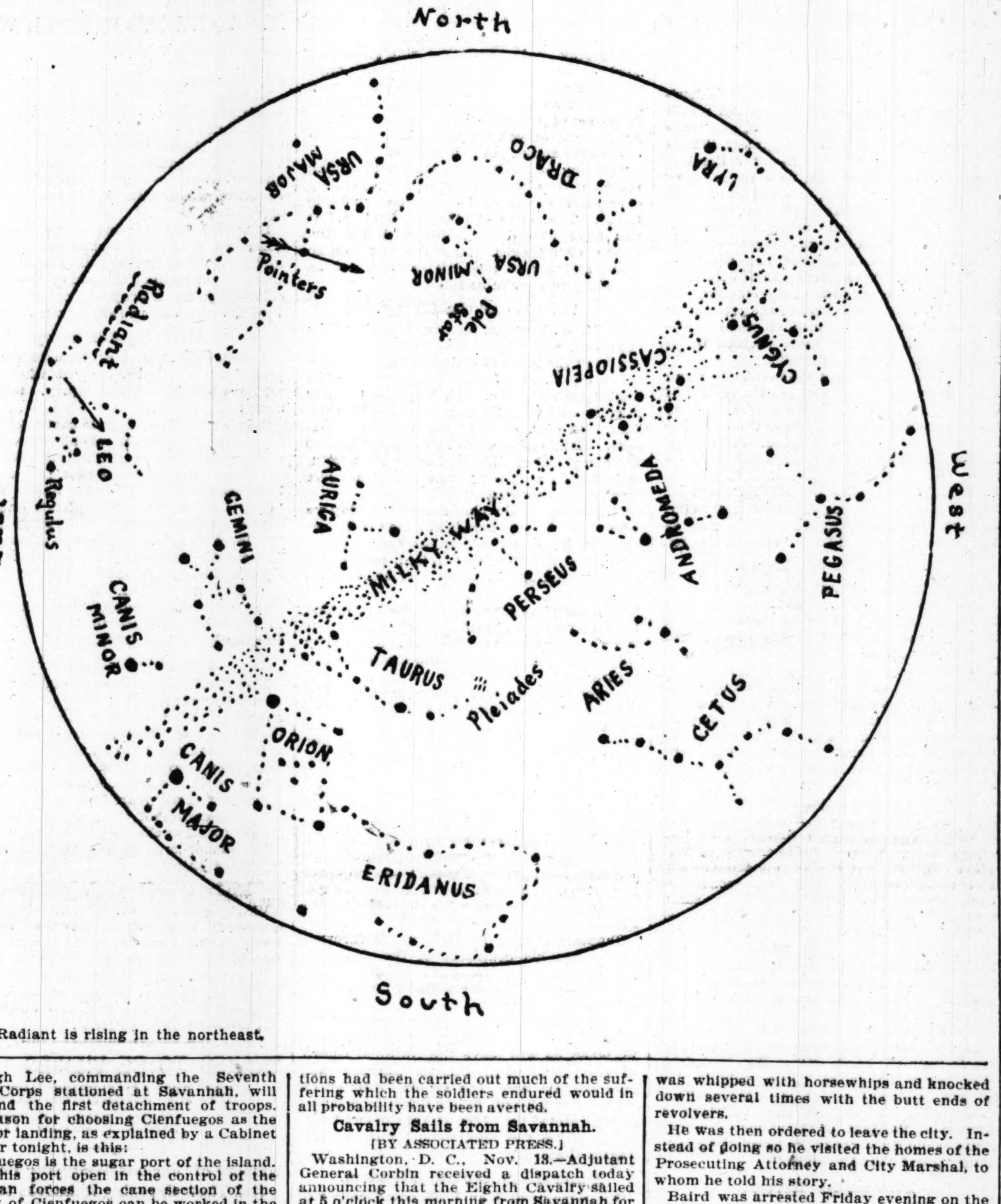
He says that he will not leave the city and that he will make it hot for the men who administered the lashing, several of whom he says he recognized.

DANISH COUNTESS COMING.

Schimmellman Yacht Duen Sighted at Mackinaw Straits—Due in Chicago Tuesday or Wednesday.

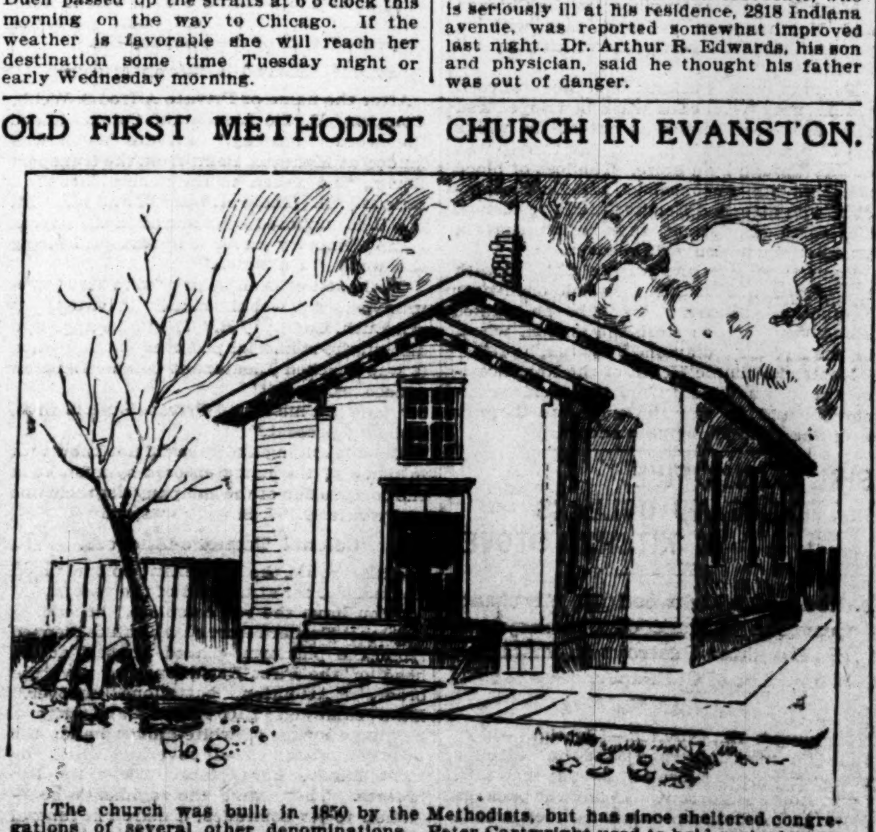
Mackinaw City, Mich., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Countess Schimmellman's steam yacht Duen passed up the straits at 6 o'clock this morning on the way to Chicago. If the weather is favorable she will reach her destination some time Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning.

MAP OF HEAVENS FOR MIDNIGHT NOV. 14, SHOWING CONSTELLATIONS.



The Radiant is rising in the northeast.

OLD FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN EVANSTON.



[The church was built in 1850 by the Methodists, but has since sheltered congregations of several other denominations. Peter Cartwright used to hold revival meetings in it, and Abraham Lincoln spoke from its pulpit. It has been condemned and probably will be torn down.]

KNIGHTS OF LABOR HERE

MANY DELEGATES TO ANNUAL CONVENTION ARRIVE IN CHICAGO.

Executive Board Meets at the Sherman House to Arrange the Program—Grand Master Workman Hicks Appoints a Special Finance Committee—Order Is in a Flourishing Condition—Indications That the Proceedings Will Be Harmonious.

A number of delegates to the twenty-second annual assembly of the Knights of Labor of the world, which will meet in Chicago tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in Oddfellows' Hall, 62 North Clark street, arrived in the city yesterday. The majority of them registered at the Sherman House, which has been selected as the headquarters.

All the general officers and members of the Executive board are now in the city, and there was a meeting of the Executive board in the afternoon for the purpose of considering the program of the convention's proceedings:

The general officers are:

Grand Master Workman—Henry A. Hicks, New York City.

General Worthy Foreman—I. D. Chamberlain, Colorado.

Grand Secretary-Treasurer—John W. Hayes, Washington.

Executive board—Grand Master Workman Hicks, New York; A. D. Best, Washington; Henry Bostock, Indiana; and J. S. Fitzpatrick, Montreal.

In accordance with the rules of the organization, Grand Master Workman Hicks appointed the following special Finance committee to examine the books of the organization preparatory to a report which it will submit to the convention: Joseph R. Mansion of Troy, N. Y., chairman; J. Hurley, Boston, Mass.; and R. A. Cooney of New York City.

All the general officers and delegates unite in saying the convention, which it is thought will be in session for a week or ten days, will be entirely harmonious. It is also the opinion the present officers will be reelected.

The probabilities are, too, that no matters of special interest to the organization or the cause of labor in general will come up for consideration. There will be a great deal of routine work, and in all probability a number of changes will be made in the constitution, but they will be of a minor character.

Secretary-Treasurer Hayes said yesterday:

"I do not want to anticipate the report I will submit to the convention, but I will say the organization has had a flourishing year. There has been an increase in membership of about 40 per cent, and the present paid membership will approximate 126,000. We have added during the year the mining laborers of Nova Scotia, and made significant gains in other directions. The finances of the order are also in a sound condition."

Speaking of the recent election in New York, Mr. Hicks said it was determined by State issues and the personality of Colonel Roosevelt. Concerning the latter he said:

"I was told by one deep in the inner circles of the Democratic party some time prior to election, that Roosevelt's personality was such and his popularity so great that he was certain to be elected Governor, and almost equally certain to eventually succeed to the Presidency."

A week from tonight a banquet and ball will be given the visiting delegates by the local organization at the North Side Turner Hall.

The barbers of Chicago, affiliated with the Knights of Labor, are agitating the question of a law in this State similar to the one in operation in Minesota, which requires that apprentices shall serve three years, after which they shall pass an examination before a board appointed by the Governor.

DE ANGELIS' NEW COMEDY.

Opens at Broadway—Several Changes at New York Theaters—"Merchant of Venice" Revival.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The third of the triumvirate of musical comedians, Jefferson de Angelis, at the Broadway Theater on Monday night, will show an expectant public what he has been preparing for their comic entertainment during the last few months. "The Jolly Musketeer" is the title of the new piece which will introduce him as a star.

Until Saturday evening "A Runaway Girl" will hold the boards at Daly's. That night the regular dramatic season will be inaugurated with a new and elaborate revival of "The Merchant of Venice." In the revival of the comedy Ada Rehan will make her first appearance as Portia. In view of her splendid success in other Shakspearean rôles the part of Portia should still further add to her enviable fame as a comedienne of rare resource and brilliant wit.

E. H. Sothern will conclude his long and prosperous stay at the Lyceum next Saturday night. The grace and charm of "A Colonial Girl" will make that pleasing play a successful feature of his repertoire for some time to come. A week from next Tuesday the regular Lyceum stock company will return, making its reappearance in "Trelawney of the Wells," by A. W. Pinero.

The final week of "The Christian" at the Knickerbocker is to be marked by a radical change in the cast. Owing to the fact that Mr. Daniel Frohman is in imperative need of his services, E. J. Morgan on Thursday night will give place to Joseph Haworth as the Rev. John Storm. The nervous, virile quality of Mr. Haworth's acting should make him a valuable assistant to Miss Viola Allen as Glory Quale.

In "Kate Kip, Buyer," May Irwin has secured for the exploitation of her comic personality and infectious good humor the best medium she has ever had.

The plea that New York has more theaters than it needs is not borne out by facts. Annie Russell in "Catherine" at the Garrick must leave town two weeks hence because there is no playhouse to which she can be transferred. Lavedan's comedy has been enthusiastically received by the public, and her sterling performance of the title rôle of this piece and the finer artistic quality of her support are meeting with deserved recognition at the hands of large audiences.

DR. ARTHUR EDWARDS BETTER.

Northwestern Christian Advocate Editor Is Reported to Be Out of Danger.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, who is seriously ill at his residence, 2818 Indiana avenue, was reported somewhat improved last night. Dr. Arthur R. Edwards, his son and physician, said he thought his father was out of danger.

EARTH IN THE METEOR STREAM

Terrestrial Sphere Is Passing Through the Orbit of the Leonids.

VAST MASS OF MATTER.

Spectacle of Shooting Stars May Be Witnessed for Several Nights.

FEATURES OF PHENOMENON.

Charles A. Bacon of Smith Observatory, Beloit, Wis., asked by THE TRIBUNE what kind of a display of meteors astronomers expected about Nov. 14 (today), and what preparations had been made for observing them, said:

"The night of Nov. 13-14 is the time when the earth passes through the computed plane of the meteor stream, called the Leonids. This name has been given because the meteors are traveling in a direction away from this constellation at the time of collision with the earth, and so are apparently radiating from it.

"This stream of meteoric matter, whose individual particles may be miles apart even in its densest portion, is not spread out evenly over all its eccentric elliptic orbit, whose farther end is about twenty times more distant from the sun than its perihelion end, through which the earth makes its way, but it is estimated that the meteoric matter may take two or three years to pass a given point.

"For this reason, although the period of 33¼ years is fairly well established—this being the time in which a single particle of the stream would make the round trip—it is probable that there will be a fairly brilliant display in 1898 and 1900, although it is expected that the thickest part of the stream will be passing the junction of the two orbits during the whole year 1899.

Moon Will Obscure View.

"Unfortunately for observation on the date in November in that year on which the earth with its attendant moon crashes through the silent dark stream of tiny heavenly pilgrims—marking her course with rays of fire—the moon—which, by the way, has no appreciable atmosphere, whose resistance and friction cause the light as well as the destruction of nearly all meteoric matter, and is therefore bombarded with a terrific force—will be between its first quarter and full, and thus render the sky too bright to see any but the brightest meteors until towards morning, when it will have set.

"On the early morning of the 14th (this morning) it may be possible to count several per minute, although this is a large estimate. The constellation Leo will rise between 10 and 11 o'clock on the date in question, becoming visible along the northeastern horizon, and will be recognized at once by the Sickle, which is shown in the accompanying diagram. It can be identified easily by the bright star Regulus, situated in the end of the handle; the radiant point is almost directly in the center of the curve of the blade.

Maps Showing Meteors' Course.

"Observers will be provided with maps of the sky showing the brighter stars, similar to the one which is furnished for THE TRIBUNE, and upon which its readers can trace with pencil the apparent path of each meteor as seen; these paths when projected backward should locate the approximate position of the radiant point in the heavens.

"Much value will be attached to 'counts of meteors.' Two systems are employed which are practically the same in principle. The one consists in noting a space of time, usually fifteen or twenty minutes, and recording the number of meteors which can be counted in that time; the other plan keeps note of the number of minutes that elapse while a certain number of meteors—say, ten or twenty—are being counted. In either case the times of beginning and ending of the count are accurately noted, and, when possible, the minute and second, together with a note of description of the appearance of each meteor in any way remarkable or brilliant.

"It is needless to remark that observers should be warmly clad. A steamer chair is the best adjunct for comfortable observation, and should be placed facing the northeast. In this way there will be a good opportunity to observe a majority of all the meteors which make their appearance.

Suggestions to Observers.

"In case several observers wish to cover the entire heavens it is customary to face in different directions, and when a meteor is observed by two or more it is usual for one to claim it for his 'count' by simply saying 'Mine.' The other observers will not enter it up on their 'count' and by this simple plan the sum of all the counts will represent the actual number visible at the station in question.

"Observers who are not provided with a chair or some suitable rest for the head will find the strain on the muscles at the back of the neck—as they look upward—almost intolerable after a few minutes of observation; for this reason the amateur is cautioned against too long looking, and recommended to assume as comfortable a position as possible.

"The most convenient source of light is a bicycle lantern, which can be readily screened or unscreened by a cone of brown paper easily improvised for the occasion.

"The top of a flat roof in city or country is the most advantageous point of observation. Suburban residents would best select some open locality giving as clear a horizon as possible towards the northeast.

"Professional astronomers will endeavor to photograph the heavens in the vicinity of the radiant point, aiming to secure as many trails on the plates as possible. Attempts will be made to photograph the spectrum of trails of the most brilliant meteors. It will be at once seen that a telescope is of no use for meteor observations, and that the amateur for once has an opportunity as good as his professional brother in the observatory."

At 3 o'clock this morning the sky above Chicago was heavily overcast with clouds and not a glimpse of the expected meteor shower was visible from the earth's surface.

METEORS KILL TWO CHILDREN.

Ironlike Mass Crashes Through a Roof Near Perry, Oklahoma, Dealing Death.

Wichita, Kas., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A report was received in Wichita this afternoon that two children in a family named Henderson were crushed and burned to death by falling meteors near Perry, Ok., last night.

Six big lumps of blazing iron went whizzing through the air towards the surface of the earth, and the heavens were as light as day. When the meteors struck the earth the jar was sufficient to break window lights in many homes.

The two children killed were sleeping in the same bed. A mass of iron four feet in circumference fell through the roof and crushed them into the ground. Their bodies were buried and burned so as to be almost unrecognizable.

The whole roof of the house fell in on the family and buried them all for a short time. Another boy had his legs and arms broken by falling timber. The father and mother could not get out of the débris for an hour. Neighbors rushed to the aid of the family and got there in time to save the house from flames.

The six meteors were discovered on the prairie within a radius of one mile. They were all composed of substance resembling iron, and some crumbled easily while others did not.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In use for more than thirty years, and
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

MORE TO OPPOSE THE ALLEN LAW

Only Two Votes Now Needed to Insure Repeal of Measure in the House.

THINKS IT WILL STAND.

Views of Mr. Yerkes Given by the Magnate on His Return from New York.

SEES EVIL IN THE COUNCIL.

VOTES NECESSARY TO REPEAL ALLEN LAW.	
In the House	77
In the Senate	26
VOTES PLEDGED TO REPEAL ALLEN LAW.	
House—Previously acknowledged	71
House—Herewith acknowledged	4
Total	75
Senate—Previously acknowledged	18
Senate—Herewith acknowledged	0
Total	18
MEMBERS WHO EVADED A DIRECT ANSWER.	
In the House	20
In the Senate	8
MEMBERS WHO WILL SUPPORT ALLEN LAW.	
In the House	2
In the Senate	1

Another day has brought four more pledges from members of the Illinois Legislature to vote for the repeal of the Allen law, and the members of the Lower House who have announced their purpose to support a repeal bill are now but two votes short of the strength necessary to accomplish the passage of such a measure.

Sentiment in the Senate, as reflected by THE TRIBUNE'S inquiries, remains the same, only one reply being received, and that from a member whose purpose is not made clear in his statement.

The replies received yesterday, all based upon the question "Will you vote to repeal the Allen law?" are given herewith.

House Repeal Members.

Potomac, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Yes. J. E. P. BUTZ, Dem., Representative Eighteenth District.

Pesotum, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I will most assuredly vote for the repeal of the Allen law at my earliest opportunity. H. J. ROBINSON, Dem., Representative Thirtieth District.

Campbell Hill., Ill., Nov. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Am opposed to the Allen law and would gladly vote to repeal it. R. H. ALLEN, Dem., Representative Forty-eighth District.

Waterloo, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am opposed to Allen law and will vote to repeal same. J. W. DRURY, Dem., Representative Forty-eighth District.

Members Who Are Undecided.

West Baden, Ind., Nov. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was elected to the Senate by the people of the Fifteenth Senatorial District. I will consult their wishes and vote accordingly. PETER F. GALLIGAN, Dem., Senator Fifteenth District.

Sycamore, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I voted for the Allen bill. There are some parts of the bill I would vote to repeal; some I would not. I consider it a good bill. JAMES BRANEN, Dem., Representative Twenty-ninth District.

Refuses to Make Reply.

Geneseo, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—William W. Cole, Republican Representative Thirty-third District, will give no answer to your telegram. WESTERN UNION.

THINKS ALLEN LAW WILL STAND

Mr. Yerkes Believes Repeal Impossible—Views on the Situation.

"I do not believe the Allen law will be repealed. The result of last Tuesday's election shows that few voters were thinking about this matter when they cast their ballots. So far as I can discover it was not the cause of any candidate's defeat."

So said Charles T. Yerkes yesterday to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE on his return home from New York. In reply to an inquiry as to when the street railway companies would apply for fifty-year extensions of their franchises Mr. Yerkes said:

"I do not care to discuss that particular question at this time.

"The Allen law does not suit us, yet it is the only law governing street railways on our statute books and I suppose we will have to get along with it. There is no limit placed upon the City Council's action except in the term for which a franchise may be granted. But if this statute should be repealed there is no telling what sort of law would be enacted to take its place.

"At first I was strongly opposed to the Humphrey bill, because it proposed to put street railways under State supervision, but now I think that would be a good thing. And why not? We are operating under a charter from the State. I would be inclined to favor a commission provided that the term of each commissioner be fixed at fifteen years and so arranged as to have one appointed every five years. Then the opportunity for boodle Aldermen and straw concerns to sandbag the old companies would be abolished."

Mr. Yerkes contended that it was nonsense to talk about twenty-year extensions and said the surface roads of New York were now spending $27,000,000 on improvements.

"There is no reason why Chicago could not do even better than that," continued Mr. Yerkes, "if we had the same privileges. In New York there is no specified limit placed upon the life of franchises, and the owners feel safe to invest their capital in permanent betterments. Why should anybody be asked to give the service that is demanded on a twenty-year risk and have the property destroyed at the end of that period? It is neither reasonable nor just."

Mr. Yerkes went on to explain how difficult it is to borrow Eastern money for investment in Chicago transportation lines, either surface or elevated.

"We are met," he continued, "with the argument that no faith can be put in our Legislature and City Council."

However, Mr. Yerkes evidently got the promise of enough cash to push the Northwestern elevated along towards completion as rapidly as possible.

"We will know in a few days," he said, "whether the work will go ahead under high pressure whether it will continue at the present slow pace."

JOHN BOROWSKI IS STABBED.

Three Men Set Upon Him When He Tries to Quiet Them—All Are Arrested.

John Borowski, 70 years old, 1262 Clybourn avenue, is at his home in a critical condition as a result of an assault upon him by three men late last night. His alleged assailants are under arrest at the Sheffield Avenue Station. They are Ernest and William Kosrow, 14 Fremont street, and Charles Miller, 1262 Clybourn avenue. Borowski was knocked down when he tried to quiet a disturbance the men were making, severely beaten, and stabbed twice in the back by one of the men.

REPORT OF GEN. FLAGLER

ORDNANCE CHIEF DISCUSSES THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Declares That a Plan Has Been Adopted Whereby with the Present Facilities and the Necessary Appropriations the Coast Defense Can Be Completed in Seven Years—Lack of Needed Funds Handicapped the Department at the Beginning of War.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—General D. W. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report to the Secretary of War shows that there was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, $7,348,795, and that there still remains of the appropriations made for the Ordnance bureau $19,793,359. This large sum is derived from the appropriations for the fiscal year which were made for war purposes amounting to $21,504,592.

Regarding the equipment of volunteers, the General thinks it would be as well to have the government equip them instead of their bringing their State arms into service, saying that it could be done as quickly owing to the condition of the arms of the State troops.

For equipping an army with a supply of small arms, he thinks there should be a supply of 100,000 on hand of any new arm and the arsenals kept in a condition so as to produce 2,500 per day. Treating of coast defense, the General says:

"Attention is especially invited to the experience of the last few months in attempting to provide quickly a coast defense. It is believed to be impracticable, and we will always be forced in any emergency to rely upon what has been provided in time of peace. A plan has been adopted for providing a complete coast defense, and with the present facilities of the department this work can be carried on economically and in the most efficient manner in such a way as to complete the present plan in about seven years.

"Estimates ought to be submitted each year for so much of the work as the facilities for its production will permit. It rests with Congress to determine how much of the work can be provided for each year consistently with the resources of the country.

"It is probable that there must be added to the plans and estimates for the coast defense some provision for the defense of added possessions.

"The war has furnished no opportunity for determining by experience the effect of our modern seacoast armament against modern battleships. The reports of the experience gained, however, tend to confirm the opinion that the fire from ships cannot silence the fire or seriously cripple the armament of our modern batteries, but the ships could not withstand the fire of our modern batteries, and that, therefore, the ships cannot attack the batteries successfully.

"Whether the ships can run by the batteries without too great risk has not been shown. This will depend on the skill and rapidity with which the guns are served, provided the ships are not stopped by the mines."

Considerable attention is devoted to the progress of work at the various arsenals and the guns which are being made. On Sept. 30, 1898, there were 447 seacoast guns mounted. It is estimated that on June 30, 1899, there will be 900, and on the same date in 1900, 1,189.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Calendar of Happenings Arranged for This Week—Many Weddings in Prospect.

The calendar of society events for the week is as follows:

Today—Mrs. Kreigh Collins, 76 Bellevue place, a post-nuptial reception. Miss Merryweather, 466 Elm street, a breakfast for Miss Parker. Miss Mary Dana, 44 Astor street, a dinner for Miss Parker.

Tomorrow—Wedding of Miss Blanche Lansing and Mr. William S. Freeman at 8 o'clock in the evening at the University Congregational Church. Wedding of Miss Mae Josephine Devlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Devlin, to Mr. Michael Lee Corbett, at 5:30 o'clock, at St. Agatha's Church. The Country club of Evanston, the first of a series of informal dances.

Wednesday—Wedding of Miss Edith Mercer Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mercer Parker, to Mr. John Strawbridge Lloyd of Philadelphia, at St. James' Episcopal Church. Wedding of Miss Martha Coleman and Mr. Samuel Stevens Sherman at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius A. Coleman, 16 East Forty-sixth street. Wedding of Miss Alice Law and Mr. John Hadcook of New York at the house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Law, 1854 Wellington avenue.

Thursday—Mrs. Ezra J. Warner and Mrs. Alexander A. McCormick, a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock at Mrs. Warner's residence, 65 Lake Shore drive, to introduce Miss Ethel Warner. Mrs. Henry Jennings Smith, 56 Astor street, her last post-nuptial reception. Mrs. James A. Robbins and Mrs. Louis C. Ehle, 4838 Michigan avenue, a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Hollis M. Thurston and Mrs. George H. Taylor, "at home" at 329 Ashland boulevard. Mrs. Louise E. Laflin, 369 Erie street, a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock. Miss Alice Harper, 1314 Jackson boulevard, a card party.

Friday—Mrs. Paul Morton and Mrs. J. B. Morton, a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock at 4917 Washington avenue.

Saturday—Mrs. Eugene S. Talbot, 198 Goethe street, a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock to present her daughter, Miss Florence Talbot. The Misses Marshall, 608 Washington boulevard, a luncheon for Miss Brophy and her bridemaids.

CALENDAR OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Events Scheduled for the Week in the Various Literary and Social Organizations.

The events on the calendars of the woman's clubs for the present week are:

Today—Nike club, lecture by Charles von Saltza on "The Evolution of Swedish Art"; meeting of the Council for Jewish Women; meeting of the Chicago Culture club; meeting of the Hyde Park Travel class; meeting of the Book club; meeting of the Coming Century club of Evanston; meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Health; reception by the Presidents' Association of the Ladies of the G. A. R. at the Palmer House; ninth annual ball of the Young Ladies' Benevolent association; lecture by Mrs. George A. Coe on "Primitive Music" before the North End Woman's club; lecture by Edward Waldo Emerson before the Englewood Woman's club.

Tomorrow—Lecture by Miss Jane Addams before the Wicker Park Culture club; meeting of the Social Economics club at Handel Hall; meeting of the Carleton Literary club; lecture by Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago before the North Shore Center of University Extension; meeting of the Chicago Literary Score; special meeting of the Medical Woman's club; meeting of the Rogers Park Woman's club; meeting of the South Side club; meeting of the art and music section of the Woodlawn Woman's club, essayist, Hattie B. Bradwell.

Wednesday—Chicago Woman's club, business meeting of the philanthropy department, business meeting of the reform department, class Elizabethan drama, club meeting, special day; meeting of the Hull House Woman's club; meeting of the Woman's Culture club of Englewood; meeting of the Every Wednesday club.

Thursday—Thursday club, rendition of the comic opera "Rosita" at Studebaker Hall; meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Blue and Gray legion; meeting of the Loyola club; lecture by Charles W. Seymore before the Klio association.

Friday—West End Woman's club, lecture by Edward Waldo Emerson on "The Life and Characteristics of Thoreau"; Arche club, lecture by Mrs. Mary H. Ford on "Hawthorne and the Scarlet Letter"; meeting of the Erato Literary club; "Pound Party" at St. Vincent's Infant Hospital.

STORM WINDOWS PUT ON GRIPS.

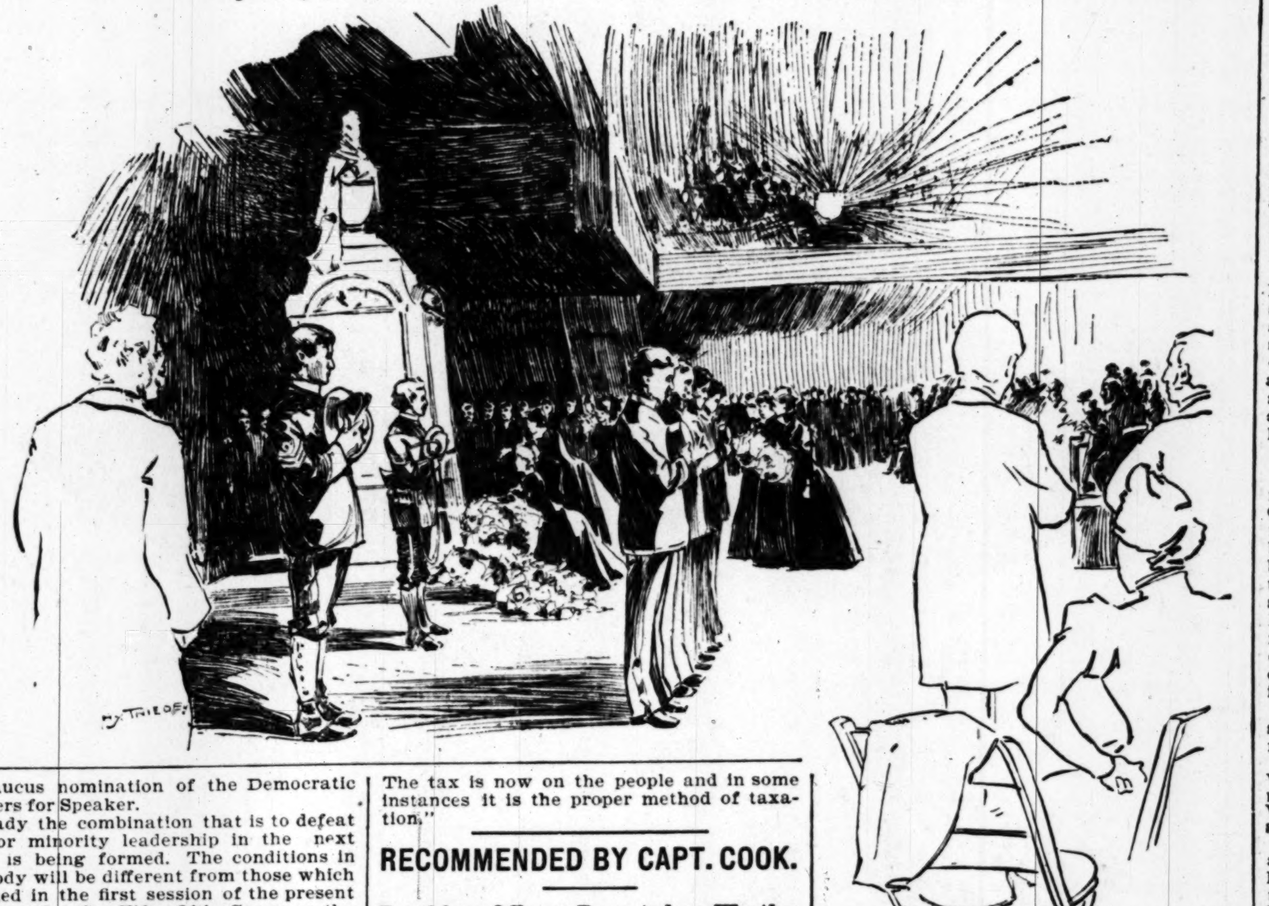
Lincoln Avenue Line Is Equipped with Glass Shelters—Limits Cars to Be Supplied.

The grip cars on the Lincoln avenue cable line have been equipped with storm windows across their fronts as a protection to the gripmen against winter winds and storms. The work of similarly equipping the limits cars will be begun today. This improvement is being made by the company in accordance with a vote of the gripmen recently taken, by which they expressed a strong preference for such protection in their exposed positions.

CHANGE OF TIME,
Chicago-Grand-Rapids Line.
Commencing Sunday, Nov. 13, 1898, Lehigh and Grand Rapids Express No. 8, via Grand Trunk & G. R. & I. Rys., will leave Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:32 p. m., instead of 11:45 p. m. Sleeping cars ready for occupancy at 9:30 p. m. daily.

SCENE AT DEDICATION OF MONUMENT TO FIRST REGIMENT'S DEAD.

[During the service women placed floral offerings at the base of the shaft.]



PLAN TO CROWD BAILEY ASIDE.

Democrats in Congress Not Disposed to Accept the Texan's Leadership.

UNPOPULAR IN THE EAST.

Speaker Will Be Asked to Depose Him from Ways and Means Committee.

IN THE FIELD OF POLITICS

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says Joseph W. Bailey of Texas will not be the leader of the minority in the next House of Representatives. This is admitted by all the Democratic members of the next House who have arrived in the city.

It was only through the well-known partiality of Mr. Reed, Speaker of the present House, that Mr. Bailey was able to secure the caucus nomination of the Democratic members for Speaker.

Already the combination that is to defeat him for minority leadership in the next House is being formed. The conditions in that body will be different from those which prevailed in the first session of the present Congress. In the Fifty-fifth Congress the Democrats had one member from New England, six from New York, three from Pennsylvania, and one from Delaware, a total of eleven in the Eastern States north of Virginia. In the next House this number will be greatly increased. Three Democrats have been elected from Massachusetts, nineteen from New York, ten from Pennsylvania, two from New Jersey, and two from Maryland, or thirty-six in all. It is understood that all these members will be opposed to the selection of Mr. Bailey as their minority leader. This will be a strong nucleus of opposition to him and with his opponents from the South will defeat him.

The Speaker will be asked to depose Mr. Bailey from his leadership on the Ways and Means committee. By that time the opposition to Mr. Bailey will have centered on the man they intend to support and will have matters in such shape that Mr. Reed will scarcely be able to deny the request, even should he feel inclined to do so.

LOOKS FOR A LONG SESSION.

Senator Cullom Thinks Congress Will Be in Session for a Year—Many Intricate Questions.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom, chairman of the Hawaiian commission, reached Washington today and will at once begin the preparation of the report, which he expects to have completed in time for presentation to Congress.

"I believe Congress will have enough before it to keep it in continuous session for the next year," said the Senator. "The results of the war with Spain, the consideration of the treaty of peace, and the legislation for the government of the colonies that will be acquired under that treaty will take time, in addition to many other matters of great importance that will confront Congress.

"I do not believe there will be any caviling about the Hawaiian Islands, as we acquired them by the process of annexation and not as an incident of war. There may, however, be a difference of opinion with respect to our other possessions, but these opinions will in time be wiped out. Our interests demand that a cable to Honolulu should be built. With the Philippines in our possession we ought to extend this cable to Japan, and from there to Manila. The treaty of peace will hardly reach the Senate much before the expiration of the present Congress, but the new body will be guided by the wishes of the President and accept the conclusions of the treaty of Paris.

"The Cuban situation furnishes a problem of an entirely different character. Our pledge with respect to that country has been given. The establishment there of a stable government is a matter of vital consequence and cannot be accomplished without action of some sort on our part.

"The march of events has pointed out once more the imperative necessity for closer means of transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific. Arguments favoring the construction of a Nicaraguan canal are more forcible than ever before. A bill providing for its construction will undoubtedly be reported early by Senator Morgan, who is more enthusiastic than ever on that subject. In my opinion this canal ought to be built under government control, and I see no reason why the proper kind of an arrangement cannot be made with the two governments through whose territory the canal will pass.

"The late election has done much to clear up the political atmosphere. Free silver is as dead as the proverbial doornail. The people during the last two years have seen that Mr. Bryan's plea that free silver was essential to good times has not been borne out by the facts. The farmers find that they have received the highest prices in many years for their crops; labor that was idle when Bryan was shouting his platitudes about free silver is now employed at remunerative wages; gold, the best money on earth, is piling up in the Treasury, and populism is gasping in the throes of dissolution. All these things have been brought about by a wise policy and a judicious management of public affairs. Why then should not the people express their satisfaction the first opportunity they got?"

LONG TALKS OF THE ELECTION.

Secretary Declares Republican Successes Are a Striking Indorsement of the Administration.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Secretary Long in a statement regarding the result of the elections said tonight:

"I regard the election as a striking and unusual indorsement of the administration. It is many years since, in the middle of a Presidential term, a majority of the House of Representatives has been elected favorable to the existing administration.

"The Republican success in the West is almost a tidal wave, bringing State after State into line. In the East States which have hitherto been Democratic, like New Jersey and Delaware, have gone Republican, as have States like New York and Indiana, which now for years have been doubtful States.

"The loss of certain Congressional districts in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts was due to local causes, and, in my judgment, not one of them to dissatisfaction with the administration.

"The gain in the Senate is especially striking and has not had its like for years."

HANNA FOR TARIFF REVISION.

Says Many of the Features of the War Revenue Measure Should Be Retained—Other Suggestions.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 13.—In an interview tonight Senator Hanna said the tariff would have to be revised to meet existing conditions.

"The war revenue measure," he said, "must be revised, but we will keep many of the original features of the law simply because it is now necessary. Under the old tariff laws we are not getting much revenue, because we are exporting instead of importing, and something must be done to meet these new conditions.

"We must have a new revenue measure. So far as I am concerned I favor putting a duty on tea and coffee. The revenues for the support of the government must be raised in some way, and the indirect is the best way, according to my idea.

"When the people do not realize that they are paying a tax there is no complaint. Still it will be necessary to retain some of the features of the war revenue measure. The tax is now on the people and in some instances it is the proper method of taxation."

RECOMMENDED BY CAPT. COOK.

Brooklyn Officers Reported as Worthy of Reward for Zeal and Efficiency.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—A supplemental report of Captain F. A. Cook of the cruiser Brooklyn, relative to officers deserving special mention in the battle of July 3, has been filed with the Navy department. It is as follows:

"U. S. Flagship Brooklyn—Sir: I request to supplement my report of the battle of the 3d of July, and that it be filed with that report made on July 7.

"The splendid and efficient work done in the engine and firerooms was largely due to the zeal and intelligence of Past Assistant Engineer Carter, who went immediately to his station in the engine rooms and was unremitting throughout the action in his efforts to get the best speed. He was ably assisted in the fire rooms by Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Patton and Assistant Engineer Fitzgerald.

"Naval Cadets U. S. Macy and J. H. Woodward were stationed at the battery, and were cool and efficient in duty.

"Naval Cadet J. A. Hand was at the central station and conveyed all orders and instructions deliberately and well.

"Naval Cadets J. W. C. Clements, R. W. Vincent, J. T. Bowers, C. W. Forman were stationed in the powder division and did effective duty.

"Pay Clerk O. I. Hancock volunteered for a station and did excellent work in the powder division."

GOLD BRICK MAN CONVICTED.

John Graham of Chicago Found Guilty of Swindling John A. Bowlin at Duquoin, Ill.

Duquoin, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—John Graham, alias John Snarley, alias Jim Wheeler, of Chicago was found guilty last night of selling two gold bricks to John A. Bowlin of this place, one of the famous 101 who elected John M. Palmer United States Senator in 1890.

The case was bitterly fought by Graham and his friends, who had Forrest, the famous criminal lawyer of Chicago, to defend him. They had ten or twelve witnesses from Chicago, who testified that Graham, or Snarley as they called him, was in Chicago on the dates Bowlin bought the bricks.

The defense used every resource at their command to defeat the ends of justice, but failed. The defense asked for a new trial, but it is thought that it will be refused. Judge Schaeffer of Belleville presided.

BOAT WITH A HISTORY SINKS.

Bark Lima, on Which Mutiny Occurred in 1873, Is Wrecked Near Halifax, N. S.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 13.—The Russian bark Lima, loading deals at Tignish, parted its cables Saturday night in a gale and went ashore. The boat was formerly the Yarmouth bark Lonnie, on which a mutiny occurred off Gibraltar in 1873, in which the Captain, his wife, and the mates were thrown overboard and drowned. A bottle with a message in it was dropped overboard by the steward. It was picked up by a British warship, which captured the vessel and took the murderers to England, where they were hanged.

PECK ARRIVES IN CAPITAL.

Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition to Report to President McKinley.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris exposition, reached Washington from New York tonight. Tomorrow he will call on the President to report on the progress of his mission and to receive advice and instructions for the future.

Says He Meant General Henry.

Juan Quesada of Ponce, Porto Rico, who is visiting friends in Chicago, says he was not quoted correctly in the published statement that "Since General Stone has been in command (in Porto Rico) the regulars have behaved in a shameless manner." He says the General named should be Henry, not Stone.

—"SEETA CEYLON TEA."—

CROKER ARRIVES AND DISAPPEARS

Tammany Leader Comes to Chicago, but Drops from Sight Immediately.

MAYOR NOT TO BE FOUND.

Rumor the Two Democratic Chiefs Conferred Cannot Be Verified.

GIDEON AND KELLY HERE.

Richard Croker, Tammany's chieftain, arrived in Chicago yesterday on a mysterious mission and within ten minutes after registering at the Auditorium Annex had dropped out of sight as completely as if the earth had swallowed him. It was thought Mr. Croker would confer with Mayor Harrison. Inquiry at the latter's residence elicited the information that the city's executive, who has been suffering from a severe cold, had gone "on a little hunting trip." At 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Croker had not returned to his hotel and Mayor Harrison was still away, though it had been said the latter would return during the evening.

Though Mr. Croker left New York unexpectedly, so far as New York was concerned, he did not leave alone. Registered with him at the Annex were John Kelly of Tammany Hall and David Gideon, whose association with Mr. Croker is in connection with the latter's racing interests, also Mrs. Gideon. These three will go to West Baden, Ind., today, but they say Mr. Croker will remain longer in Chicago.

If Richard Croker and Mayor Harrison took steps last evening to shape the policy of the Democratic party in such a way that the free silver plank will be omitted from its platform and the Bryan and Altgeld following left out in the cold at the convention of 1900, none but these two, apparently, was the wiser. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Gideon dined without Mr. Croker's company and later went to the Columbia Theater, leaving at the hotel a note and ticket asking Mr. Croker to join them if he should come in early enough. The ticket remained unused.

His Companions in the Dark.

"What Mr. Croker came to Chicago for," said Mr. Kelly, "is more than I know. He has said absolutely nothing to me concerning the purpose of his visit here. We were on the same train with him—Mr. Gideon and his wife and I—but intended to leave it at Cincinnati and go from there to West Baden. He suggested that we keep him company as far as Chicago and go down to the springs from here, so we came on to Chicago.

"As soon as we got here he left us, telling us he would shift for himself for the day. Where Mr. Croker will go from Chicago or how long he will remain here I do not know. He does not intend going to West Baden."

Mr. Gideon likewise professed ignorance of Mr. Croker's mission in Chicago or further plans. He said he had not heard that Mr. Croker was going to California, as had been reported from New York, and doubted the correctness of this report.

Election Result No Surprise.

In conversation with a friend Mr. Gideon said:

"The New York election didn't surprise me greatly. I had figured it would be close, though many of the boys thought the Democrats had a walkover and wagered their money that way. Some of them lost heavily. But when I saw the enthusiasm in New York on the return of the Rough Riders, two months before election, I made up my mind there wasn't time for any Democrat to overcome that sentiment with a man like Roosevelt to run against. Of course, the Democrats counted much on the disaffection of some Republicans, but the trouble was those Republicans couldn't deliver any votes."

Ex-Governor Altgeld said last evening he had not heard that Mr. Croker was in Chicago, and had no idea what his mission might be in this city.

BRIDGE GATES TO BE TESTED.

Poquette Automatic Device Will Be Tried Today at the Randolph Street Draw.

Automatic gates, the work of Inventor Poquette, are in place at the Randolph street bridge and will be given a trial today. It is the aim of the City Council to find some contrivance to take the place of policemen at the bridges, and Mr. Poquette asserts his device will do that. It is claimed that it is impossible to open the bridge without lowering the gates, or close the bridge without raising them. In case the experiment proves successful all the bridges will be equipped with the gates.

Death of Colonel James Giliss.

New York, Nov. 13.—Colonel James Giliss, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., died suddenly today at Governor's Island. He was born on July 8, 1840, and received his appointment from Washington without having gone through the military academy. He became a Second Lieutenant in May, 1861, and two years later was made First Lieutenant. After the civil war he served in the Chief Quartermaster's department.

All wideawake grocers who cater to the best class of trade sell "T. & T. Coffee." Those who have tried it will use no other.

TEMPLE FIGHT ON TODAY

FINAL STRUGGLE IN W. C. T. U. CONVENTION OVER BUILDING.

Mrs. Carse Declines to State in Advance Her Line of Attack—Her Main Card Expected to Be a Cash Subscription of $100,000 from Marshall Field—National Officers Rely for Success Upon an Analysis of Financial Report.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The National Woman's Christian Temperance union met this afternoon to determine whether the attempt to acquire a controlling interest in Willard Temple shall be abandoned. The matter will come before the convention either upon the reading of Mrs. M. B. Carse's report as President of the Board of Temple Trustees or upon the recommendation of the Executive committee that the Temple no longer be regarded as an affiliated interest of the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

It is impossible to predict the outcome. Mrs. Carse and her friends are asking, just as they did at Buffalo, for just one more year in which to secure the $300,000 needed to obtain a majority of the stock of the building association.

The national officers and Executive committee and their supporters are insistent that what they term a chimerical project shall be dropped. They say Mrs. Carse involved herself and the union without authority and that it is time the union shall devote itself to temperance and purity agitation and other reform work. They declare that after the sinking of $200,000 collected from Woman's Christian Temperance union contributors the Temple lacks as much of being the property of the union as it did ten years ago.

Hint of Cash in Sight.

Mrs. Carse has steadily refused to make a definite statement of her position. It is her purpose to reserve all her ammunition until it will be most effective. She has prepared and had printed a long report which she says will contain many surprises.

A morning paper quoted her today as saying Mrs. Carse would be able to show cash subscriptions, bonds, and bond subscriptions amounting to $420,000. Mrs. Carse denied having made such a statement, and characterized it as absurd. If she should make such a showing she would not have to ask the convention for favors, as she is attempting at present to raise only $300,000.

Mrs. Carse's main card is expected to be Marshall Field's promise to give $50,000, some now say $100,000, of the required amount. The amount of cash bonds and subscriptions already in hand is variously estimated. The most trustworthy estimate appears to be $170,000, including the Field subscription, but not including $23,200 cash and an unknown number of bonds in the hands of Miss Cornelia Dow.

Opposition Counts on Success.

The national officers appear to intend to rely for success upon an analysis of Mrs. Carse's financial reports and upon a statement from C. A. Dibblee, Marshall Field's brother-in-law and the manager of the building, that in case the union abandons the building there would be no difficulty in securing a long-term lease of Willard Hall. It is expected this will dispose of the sentimental feature of the discussion. If worst came to worst, the union could strip the hall of its tablets and other trappings and move into other quarters.

Mrs. Carse continues to receive telegraphic subscriptions. The following message arrived today:

Monroe City, Mo., Nov. 12.—Mrs. M. B. Carse, W. C. T. U. convention, St. Paul, Minn.: I pledge $1,000 to Temple for a memorial to Miss Willard, as we held her memory sacred. Never give up the Temple. MRS. JOHN SOBIESKI.

Mrs. Carse is apparently not as hopeful as she was. She is unwilling tonight to hazard a guess as to the outcome, but contented herself by saying she would make her appeal from the Executive committee to the convention, and if she met with defeat she would go ahead just as if she had been successful.

THREE KILLED BY ACCIDENTS.

Roy Gilbert, Leo Steele, and an Unknown Man Meet Death Unexpectedly.

Three accidental deaths were reported to the Police department yesterday. The victims were:

GILBERT, ROY, 1647 Jackson boulevard, 16 years old, knocked from the steps of a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train by the Polk street viaduct; right arm crushed by the wheels of the cars; died at the County Hospital.

STEELE, LEO, 50 years old, second mate of the barge James Fiske Jr., fell twenty feet to the bottom of the vessel's hold at the Rush street bridge; died while being taken to the County Hospital without recovering consciousness; inquest to be held today.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, dressed as a laborer, instantly killed by being struck by a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train while crossing the tracks at Hawthorne avenue; remains taken to Muelhoefer's undertaking establishment, 112 Clybourn avenue.

FRANCHISE PLAN CHANGED AGAIN.

Introduction of Fifty-Year Ordinances for Car Lines Is Deferred.

MANAGERS FAVOR DELAY

Belief That Sufficient Votes Are Lacking to Override the Mayor's Veto.

TALK OF NOVAK RESOLUTION

Contrary to expectation, the word has gone out that the ordinances to extend the franchises of surface car lines for fifty years will not be introduced in the Council tonight. This decision is believed to be due to the fact that the street car companies have become convinced that they have not assurance of a sufficient number of votes to pass the measures over the Mayor's veto.

After ten days' agitation of the question of the franchises about the only result seems to have been an agitation of the stock market. Just before election all the wise people were sure the ordinances were to be introduced immediately after the votes were cast, and when last Wednesday's Council meeting failed of any results, being adjourned at once on account of the death of ex-Mayor Cregier, the word went out that the ordinances would surely come in at tonight's meeting. Then came the dinner given by President Bowen of the Chicago City railway to several of the Aldermen who are opposed to the franchises on any terms the companies are likely to offer. This was taken as evidence that the companies were getting ready, and the word went out to look for the appearance of the ordinances this evening.

Now that the time predicted has about come, however, it is said the ordinances will not be introduced this evening, and furthermore that they need not be looked for for some time.

All sorts of reasons are given for the shifts in the street car companies' program, but the most plausible one perhaps is that advanced by Mayor Harrison when he says the ordinances will not come up simply because the companies have not Aldermanic votes enough to pass them over his veto. At the Bowen dinner the President of the City railway company said the companies would ask for nothing less than fifty-year franchises. Mayor Harrison says just as positively that he will veto any fifty-year ordinance, no matter what may be its terms. The companies must secure forty-six votes in order to pass over the veto, and it is not believed they have the votes.

Alderman Cullerton is still agitating the question of attempting a change in the rules so as to prevent the Mayor from adjourning the Council under the gavel. The plan does not meet with much favor among the Aldermen who are averse to going on record in the matter, and it is thought Alderman Cullerton could not get the necessary two-thirds vote were he to press the contemplated change. A vote on such a rule would be looked on as a sort of test vote on the extension ordinances, and as the intent of the promoters of these ordinances is to keep a number of their votes back until the last moment, and only spring them when they are needed to pass over the veto, it is not likely these debatable votes would come out from cover before the ordinances were even introduced and have to stand fire for the three weeks in which the ordinances will be under discussion.

It is thought something will be done this evening with the Novak resolution to sell the City Hall and build another on the West Side. It is generally believed that it will be impossible to secure the fifty-two votes necessary to sell city property.

DROWNED WITH $114,000 CASH

Former Minneapolis Woman Finds Death in Chilkat River with a Fortune in Her Pocket.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 13.—The seamer Wolcott from Copper River, Alaska, brings news of the drowning of a young woman named Crossop and a man named Tankerson in Controller Bay on Oct. 5. They were rowing from the mouth of the Chilkat River to Kavak Island and their boat capsized. The body of the woman was recovered. On it was found $114,000. She formerly lived in Minneapolis.

PITKIN & BROOKS,
Old Stand—Cor. State and Lake-sts.

AT RETAIL.

THANKSGIVING TABLES will find BEAUTIFUL NEW WARES, in French and English China and Rich Cut American Glassware, to serve with.

All of our Wares are *personally selected by one of our firm*, whose aim is: Refined Decorations, Artistic Shapes, and *THE GREATEST INTRINSIC VALUES.*

NEW MEAT SETS, SERVING PLATES and DINNER and BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES—are the *best values* we have *ever* shown.

CUTLERY—Standard makes.

CHAFING DISHES—All Latest Styles of leading manufacturers.

BACCARAT, FINE BLOWN TABLE STEM GLASSWARE (finest made).

We will sell, commencing today, BACCARAT ARTISTIC FINGER BOWLS, in Ruby, Canary, Green and Amber, for $4.00 doz. Regular price is $6.50.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Lamps and Lamp Trimmings
and show exclusive designs of our own originations. We have a series of four practical Lamps for ornament as well as reading, to which we wish to call attention. They are the equal of lamps sold elsewhere at $20.00, and we offer them at—each............ $9.50

The illustration shows one decoration.

Why can we sell Lamps SO CHEAP? Because we are the largest lamp handlers in the West.

REACH THE RIGHT FINAL

CHICAGO AND MICHIGAN TO DECIDE THE FOOTBALL HONORS.

No Other Western Team Is Left to Dispute the Championship That Will Be Settled by the Thanksgiving Day Game—It Is the First Time Such a Condition Has Existed—Determination at Yale to Offset Saturday's Defeat with a Victory Over Harvard.

For the first time the original Chicago-Michigan scheme for fighting it out on Thanksgiving day for the Western football championship has materialized. Heretofore either Wisconsin or Northwestern has spoiled Chicago's chances, so the result of the final game really decided noothing. The maroons and the Wolverines will meet with unbeaten teams, so far as the West is concerned. The game will really settle the Western supremacy.

Northwestern's defeat by Minnesota, while not altogether unexpected owing to the weakened team the purple sent to Minneapolis, was something of a surprise in the size of the score. Minnesota is evidently better than it was given credit for being. It was said when Minnesota played Wisconsin that the relative strength of the teams was not shown by any means by the score, 29 to 0, and that in the first, when most of the scoring was done, the Gophers suffered from a bad attack of stage fright, and in the second half played a fast and good game.

The Michigan-Illinois game was played under such unfavorable circumstances that no idea of the real work of either team could be obtained. However, Illinois has dropped out of the championship class in Western football this year, judging from all it has done. It has good enough material seemingly, but it is so green that the coaches have had all they could do to instruct the candidates in the rudiments of the game. Its back field classes with any of the Western teams, but the backs can't do all the work.

Indians Come Next Saturday.

Illinois, assisted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons' eleven, will play the Carlisle Indians in Chicago next Saturday at Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue, in the grounds where the Coliseum formerly stood. The Champaign team, strengthened by the husky and experienced doctors, will have a team fit to cope with the red men in the field, and as the Indians have not done as well this year as last a good game should result. In any event the contest is likely to attract a good crowd, as the Indians have always proved a good drawing card.

The defeat of Yale by Princeton evens up the defeat of the Tigers last year and by the same score. The result of the contest at Princeton detracts considerably from the interest in the Yale-Harvard contest next Saturday, but it is by no means sure that Harvard will win, as Yale seemed equally as strong as Princeton yesterday, and even better on offense, and but for its unfortunate fumbling, which, of course, is bad football and always likely to result in a fluke score, might have secured a different result. With a week's work Yale ought to remedy this fault and be ready to put up the greatest game of the year against its veteran rival of the crimson.

The following table will show the clearness with which Chicago outplayed Wisconsin on Saturday. It will be seen that Stagg's men gained first downs thirty times, while Wisconsin made the necessary advance but seven times. Following is the table:

	Chicago.	Wisconsin.
First downs gained	30	7
Downs where ground was lost	3	2
Downs which failed to gain	4	6
Ball lost on penalties	4	1
Times ball was kicked	12	15
Distance ball was kicked	460	587
Ball lost on fumbles	4	7

Varsity Men Happy.

The cup of real happiness and pure joy ran over at the varsity yesterday and the broad smiles which began Saturday afternoon merged into still broader ones yesterday, for the foes had gone back to their stronghold defeated and the maroon banner flapped valiantly in the wind so far without any marks of defeat by any Western team. From Coach Stagg to President Harper the smile went broadcast and the students who thronged about the members of the team made it grow still larger. Only Michigan now stands in the maroons' path to the championship goal, and even Michigan does not frighten them, for the Wolverines are not so strong as Chicago. Nevertheless, with the restored confidence, the maroons will work to attain the glory which a Thanksgiving day victory will give them.

Yesterday the team took a rest. Not a sign of a player was to be seen at the training quarters. Even Coach Stagg was absent. While Manager Butterworth tried to figure out what the game netted, and he was happy. Some of the team went walking, a few peeped into a church, and a number of them went to chapel in the afternoon. The field on which the battle was won had a few visitors, and it presented a peculiar appearance. Here and there it showed the marks of the hard struggle, and on the Wisconsin two-yard lines at either end of the field there were deep impressions and holes, where the men fought with every inch of strength and ounce of weight. In the center of the field there are also rough patches.

Slaker's Excellent Charging.

Chicago's line of play was something unexpected, and such line bucking as was exhibited by Slaker and Kennedy had not been seen for years. Even the famous Van Doozer was tied for first place by Slaker, whose hard head and shoulders found big holes in the Badgers' line. His game was wonderful, and he rarely failed to gain, while he had more first downs than any one else in the game. Stagg has in him a candidate for the All-Western team, for he has shown himself to be better than any one who has shown up so far. Larson, who was counted upon as being the best line bucker for the Badgers, failed to hold up his reputation.

"Was Chicago's playing as fast as it has played?" was another question. The general belief was it was not, for if the team had played as it did in the Northwestern game Chicago would have swept the Badgers off their feet. Kennedy should have played at quarter, for he runs the play faster and passes the ball faster and surer than Henry does. However, Henry did remarkably well, considering it was his first big game at that place, and the trick of placing the ball for the kick from placement is not well practiced as yet. Cavanagh passed the ball too hard at times, and on the long pass for the place kick Henry did not get it true, for once Herschberger had to kick it on the other side of his partner, and the play was lost. At center Cavanagh filled a big hole, and that was about all, for Speed could have done just as well, and might have done better. Still it was good practice for the big fellow, and will get him in good shape for the Thanksgiving day game. Speed may be utilized at guard, throwing Rogers to tackle, to play against Steckle on the Michigan game. This would perhaps prove of use, for Steckle is undoubtedly the candidate for the All-Western team, and Chicago needs a good man to oppose him. Both Burnett and Rogers played a lively game, and neither had hard work to move his man. Burnett's running with the ball was a feature of the game, and is the first time the guards have taken the ball in any game on Marshall Field this year. Burnett will be tried oftener at that game, for he can gain considerable ground. Chicago's tackles held their own, Webb especially so, for he outplayed Curtiss, and the way holes were opened for Slaker was something unusual for the Wisconsin contingent. At one stage of the game Webb made it known to Kennedy that there was a chance at that point, for he ran back and notified Kennedy of that fact. The next play was in that direction, and resulted in a big gain. Mortimer was not so good as Webb, but he played consistently. He does not seem to last through a game the way he starts, and Cleveland should have gone in sooner.

Work of the Ends.

At ends Schmahl plays a better offense game than Cassels. Cassels does not get low enough when he takes the ball, which is Schmahl's strong point. Still, he got down the field quickly, but his fault seems to be the same as Hamill's, and neither of them made any good tackle yesterday. Hamill last year managed to get the man with the ball every time, and with either Gary or Fox used to nail the runner invariably. This year he is not up to form and he gets under way too fast to be able to stop and catch the runner if he dodges. He missed several which he should have had easily, and it was only his run which pleased the crowd.

In Herschberger Chicago has a team by himself. He can tackle better, dodge better, and take advantage of more chances than any man on the team, and his performance throughout was pretty. He was troubled with the same thing which hindered O'Dea, and that was the sawdust and mud which gathered in the cleats. This made the footing for the full backs difficult, and both he and O'Dea missed their goals by the unsure footing. The kicking match was a beautiful piece of work, and while Chicago gained but little on the exchange, Herschberger outgeneraled O'Dea. O'Dea's punts were extremely high, while Herschberger's were better from the fact that he placed them better. Herschberger's punt of sixty yards was a corker, and the entire crowd watched O'Dea as he let it get by him after he had run for it. Herschberger on the recovery is faster than any man in the West and is equal to any emergency.

Stagg was well pleased over the showing, and while he thought Chicago should have scored another touchdown he seemed satisfied with the result. This week the men will be given a much needed rest, and as there is no game on Saturday the team will have all this week and part of next to get back into shape for the Michigan game.

WISCONSIN FEELS FRIENDLY.

Belief at Madison That Relations with Chicago Will Continue—Praise Their Team.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Will Chicago and Wisconsin meet on the gridiron next year? is the question now uppermost in Madison. Considerable credence has been placed in reports emanating from Chicago that should the maroons be victorious in last Saturday's game athletic relations between the two universities would be severed and the annual Chicago-Wisconsin contest become a thing of the past. This belief, however, seems to be groundless, as no intimation whatever has been received by the authorities here to that effect. President Adams tonight denied emphatically that athletic relations would be broken off, and said Dr. Harper, as well as he himself, was desirous of seeing friendly relations between the universities continue. Despite reports to the contrary, friendliness between the two institutions has been increased by the frank and straightforward actions of the two boards over the protest cases, the decisions in all instances being accepted in perfect good faith. Although all Madison is greatly disappointed in the result of Saturday's game, every one is unanimous in praising the team for the stubborn, gritty game played, and the team is laying plans for next year. As the team is composed largely of under classmen, it is expected that many of the old men will return.

Notwithstanding the sentiment at Madison, there are still evidences at the University of Chicago of a strong disposition to cut off athletic relations with Madison. Coach Stagg still says it is his desire to have no further games with the Badgers, and Captain Kennedy expressed a similar sentiment yesterday. President Harper is said to have spoken in favor of a severance of relations.

HARVARD ELEVEN ARE ANXIOUS.

Doubtful About the Game with Yale—Fear for the Crimson Defense.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Harvard's football coaches have been resting themselves, and resting the players this week. But the Princeton victory over Yale and the showing of the Yale eleven in that game awoke Harvard with a start, and everything seems mixed up at Cambridge. It does not look now as if Harvard's victory over Pennsylvania had done the crimson one particle of good. At first it seemed that the encouragement would, but Harvard, instead, has settled back in the traces, and the last week, while it has rested the men, has been marked by a decided falling off in all of the work. Harvard men still hope, but their hope is mingled with fear.

One prominent player here said: "The trouble is that the special defense which we used against Pennsylvania will not work against Yale. We saw Pennsylvania, and waited to see Yale play against Princeton, with the idea of getting a defense to meet it, but now we are wondering whether we can stop Yale, even when we know her game."

Harvard's quandary at present is just this. She has no defense for Yale. Her kicking has fallen off. She never had a good offense, and this leaves Harvard a week to do a season's work. The only good point is that Harvard has a strong, whole lot of men to work with. But the team leaves Thursday, and that means only three days of practice. Harvard men are in general sanguine that luck may turn; and they feel, moreover, that flukes are the only methods by which scoring can be done. This leaves them to hope and pray that Harvard will have some of that luck, as she did against Pennsylvania.

What Harvard's weaknesses are now except in the defense they are likely to be Saturday. But the crimsons feel differently about Yale. They know that far from being discouraged, Yale coaches will assemble in crowds and the team driven into line for the great game on Saturday. If Harvard's end plays go better it may score by Dibblee's brilliance, but it counted on this a year ago and failed. Harvard's one great advantage in this game over all the other games in past years is the condition of the whole team. Yale has McBride and some dashing backs to plunge into Harvard's line. Harvard has a good line, particularly at tackles, but it is a line that such dash is liable to make a yard or two each rush. On the other hand Harvard can hardly expect Reid to get much through Yale's line, and will have to rely on Dibblee and Warren around the ends. Unless these plays go better than they did against Pennsylvania Harvard will not score by straight football. In general Harvard may be said to be somewhat on the anxious seat.

BLUE ARE YALE'S BLUE PLAYERS

Few Friends Greet the Team on Its Return to New Haven—"We Must Beat Harvard" Is the Cry.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Thirty of the saddest looking football players who ever limped through the corridor of the New Haven House arrived at their old training quarters tonight at 6 o'clock. Every member of the eleven wore a long face, and all showed a great disinclination to talk. Few friends greeted them on their arrival. The players dined in almost absolute silence and then made a bee line for their dormitories. Their faces indicated feelings as blue as the flags their supporters carried yesterday.

Captain Chamberlin was the most disheartened man in the party. At first he refused to be interviewed, but in answer to questions said: "We have no excuse to offer. We were beaten fairly. Our men had to put up an exhausting game, but no player received any injury of any account except De Saulles. His ankle was hurt again. Today's quiet rested the players, and they are all in apparently good condition."

The management of the eleven announces that the practice this week will be light. Hardly any of the members of the eleven will be out tomorrow, but the regulars will all practice on Tuesday and Wednesday. Practically no work will be done Thursday and Friday. Not a single coacher remained with the eleven today except Frank Hinkey. He will be reinforced by Heffelfinger, Bliss, Murphy, Wallace, and Bull tomorrow.

Yesterday's defeat left a painful limp on the body politic of football Yale. It has been frequently the case that Yale elevens which were called inferior have won, but never before in the history of Yale has there been a team which was regarded as superior which lost. All over the Yale campus is heard the grim sentence, "We must beat Harvard." Never in the history of Yale football has the team been defeated by both Harvard and Princeton the same season. The college will try to inspire its representative eleven with enough enthusiasm this week to sweep Harvard aside next Saturday.

As a result of yesterday's game McBride may lose the Captaincy for next year. He was slated for this before, by almost the unanimous choice of the players, but his mediocre punting and poor line-bucking yesterday dropped him several notches as a probable candidate. He will be given a final opportunity in the Harvard game to redeem himself. The election will be held after that game. If McBride fails to meet expectations in the Harvard game, Gordon Brown, although only a sophomore, will be chosen.

Two or three changes in the Yale eleven will probably be made this week. Behind the line Corwin is likely to succeed Benjamin. De Saulles has little chance of being able to play again this year, and Ely will probably be continued at quarter. Eddy was not wholly a success at left, and Hubbell may resume playing that position.

Dr. Hull, physical trainer of the team, said tonight: "Several of the Yale players received some hard knocks, and are lame, but all are fit and able to report for duty for tomorrow except De Saulles. The sprain of his ankle is so severe that I don't think he will play. Our team outplayed Princeton two to one, outside of that costly fumble of Durston. It was a hard game to lose."

DISCUSS THE TRIPLE LEAGUE.

Belief at Princeton That Harvard Will Drop Pennsylvania for the Tigers.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Princeton settled down to the usual routine of college duties today, and only the old cannon rising white and hot from the debris of the monstrous bonfire of last night and a big pile of empty flasks collected on the Brokaw Field were left to tell the tale of yesterday's glorious victory. Most of the students spent the day getting rid of the historical dark brown taste, picking out the mistakes in the reports of the game in the newspapers, and counting up the Yale money left behind.

All the members of Princeton's team appeared in chapel this morning, where they were the observed of all observers. Duncan has a sore neck from his line bucking, and Crowdis' face looks like a map as a result of his efforts to keep Marshall out of the plays, but the rest of the team showed no bad results of the hard contest, and all of them are happy over the successful outcome of the season's work.

Little Arthur Poe, the hero of the game, was kept busy shaking hands, telling how he made the run, and showing pretty girls the points of interest on the campus. He was modest in his account of his record-breaking run, explaining it by saying: "All I had to do was to pick up the ball and sprint."

Nine men won the right to wear the varsity "P" yesterday. Palmer, Geer, Mills, Poe, Duncan, Hutchinson, Beardsley, Black, and Ayres, playing for the first time in a championship game. Of these, Mills, Hutchinson, and Beardsley are freshmen and will have three more years on the team.

The election of the Captain of next year's eleven will be held this week. It was learned tonight on excellent authority that Hillebrand would not accept the honor if it was offered him, as it undoubtedly will be. There is a more or less rooted superstition in Princeton football circles that a second year Captain never leads an eleven to the championship. This has happened several times in the history of football at Nassau, notably in the case of Captains Trenchard and Cochran, and Captain Hillebrand will sacrifice his own ambition, it is said, for the good of next year's eleven. "Bot" Geer, left tackle, who will take a postgraduate course next year, and W. H. Edward, 1900, right guard, are prominently mentioned for the position in case Hillebrand refuses it.

The feeling among the undergraduates that a triple league will be formed by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton next year was strengthened by the Tigers winning from Yale. It is well known that Harvard is only too willing to renew athletic relations with Princeton, and, as Pennsylvania was defeated this year by the Crimson and there is no agreement between the two universities for next season, the way seems open for the formation of such an alliance. Yale is the pivot of the whole affair, and as Eli has always considered Princeton one of the most honest and strongest of her adversaries on the gridiron, it is more than probable that Harvard will be easily won over.

Head Coach Lea said today in respect to the proposed agreement: "Of couse, no official action has as yet been taken in regard to the Yale-Harvard-Princeton league, but the outlook for such an agreement is certainly bright. I know that Frank Butterworth and other prominent Yale coachers are in favor of it and the success of the arrangement lies wholly with Harvard. They have made no contract for a game next year with Pennsylvania and, judging from the feeling shown at the Harvard-Pennsylvania game, they are tired of the Quakers. If a game is arranged with Harvard we will probably have to play at Cambridge, since Harvard met us here in '95."

Yale is a strong favorite here in the coming game with Harvard next Saturday and a large sum of money will be sent to Cambridge tomorrow to be placed on Yale. If Yale wins Princeton will have an unhampered claim for the football championship of 1898.

DEFEAT BRINGS HARD WORK.

Northwestern Players Will Be Put Through Severe Practice—Injury to Ryan.

The crowd that gathered at the Evanston depot yesterday morning to greet the Northwestern team on the return from its disastrous trip to Minnesota was blue, yet they did their best to give the defeated men a royal welcome. It was the hardest game that Northwestern has lost for many years, for the team that defeated them was marked in its inferiority, and such critics as Minds, the Minnesota coach, Evarts Wrenn, and Fred Hayner do not hesitate to say that the purple should not only have won, but by a big score.

The Northwestern men do not mean to detract from the credit due the Gophers, but they are angry at themselves for the wretched exhibition they put up. There is no excuse for defeat, while there might have been if the score had been close, for Perry and Thorne were out of the game, and Ryan was practically out after the first rush of the first half. The plucky little quarter had the cartilage of the right side of his chest broken, and while he played during the entire first half, it was in an almost helpless condition.

The team had no head after the quarter back was gone, and it went to pieces. The ends were responsible for the loss of the game, for they were drawn in time and again, and two of the touchdowns that the Gophers got were because of this defect. Minnesota used the old guards back formation, and made her first touchdown in three minutes after the opening of the game. Northwestern went her one better, for it took the purple but three plays to push the ball over. After this the guards back failed to work, but the Northern team used it as the basis for tricks, and each time it was played the ends came in and Minnesota gained. One of the touchdowns was disputed by Evanston, but its loss would not have altered the result.

The patchwork line that Northwestern presented played poorly. The substitutes were able to do little, and the Minnesota forwards broke through whenever they wished. Machesney did fair work punting, but his kicks lost all their value, for the ends never got down in time to make them worth anything. The guards were weak, and the Minnesota backs found them for big gains. Still, when the ball was on the Northwestern five-yard line, the purple team put up the same stubborn defense that characterized its play against Michigan.

Bannard was keenly disappointed in the result of the contest, for it meant much to him. He has done well with the men, but they do not seem to take teaching, and play a strange mixture of good and bad football. The coach was broken up by defeat, until he heard that Princeton had won, and then the joy of victory overcame the sorrows of defeat. Minds remarked after the game that he was the most surprised man on the field when his team won, but that if any college in the West needed victory it was Minnesota.

The Minneapolis boys received the Evanston players as their guests, fêted them, took them for a long coach ride, entertained them, and in every way treated them royally. Even the railroad company had orders to have the players treated the best.

The outcome of this game will cause the practice of the next few days to be the most severe that a Northwestern team has ever undergone, for Bannard says the team must win the Thanksgiving game with Wisconsin.

Pullman A Wins Easily.

On a sloppy ground at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue the Pullman A team played all round the Wentworths in their match in the Jackson Cup competition, and won by a score of 8 goals to 1. The one-sided score was somewhat of a surprise, as the home side had the assistance of Middleton and Barker, the ex-Thistle players, and of Moffat, the old Braidwood forward. The condition of the ground was such that good kicking was out of the question, and play had not been in progress long before the ball was saturated. The Pullman front rank was in fine condition, and the presence of Young in place of Butcher did much to solidify the line. Govier, Dickson, and Wild played fast ball and it was mainly through their efforts that the score reached large proportions. The work of the home forwards lacked combination, and the ball was kicked time and again to the opposing backs. The lineup:

Pullman A.	Position.	Wentworths.
Teeples	Goal	Kelly
Allison	Full back	Tolley
Aston	Full back	Napier
Scowcraft	Half back	Austen
Dewar	Half back	Middleton
Osborne	Half back	Waller
J. Young	Right wing	Gregson
A. Young	Right wing	Sheppard
Wild	Center	Barker
Govier	Left wing	Moffatt
Dickson	Left wing	Jeffrey

Referee—J. Cameron.

The Chicago-Pullman B match scheduled for Pullman was not played, owing to the poor condition of the grounds.

Society of Anthropology Meets.

"The Development of Religion" was discussed at the meeting of the Chicago Society of Anthropology in the Le Moyne Building yesterday by Dr. Charles J. Lewis, L. H. Sawyer, Leonard Tillotson, and others. Officers of the society will be elected next Sunday.

Presented with a Cane.

Lieutenant Joseph Sandman of the Oak Park Police Station was presented with a valuable cane by his brother officers yesterday. Policeman Lee made the presentation speech.

LOOK FOR OTHER PRIZES.

CHICAGO YACHTSMEN MAY GO AFTER THE FISHER CUP.

Trophy Which Is Now Held in Rochester Has an Interesting History—Was Twice Competed For Near Chicago in 1883, and After Being Once Won by a Local Boat Was Recaptured and Immediately Taken Away—May Be Put Up for Competition Again.

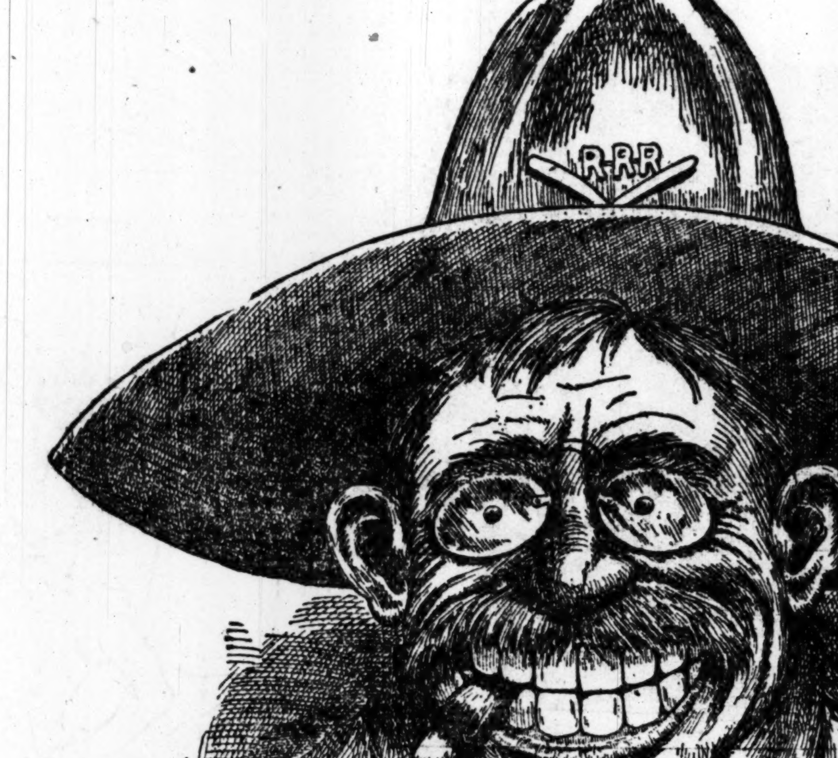
The trip of the Chicago Yacht club to Lake Ontario next summer for the international races between the American challenger and the defender of the Royal Canadian Yacht club bids fair to become a cup hunting expedition. There are several historic prizes on the lower lakes open for challenge, which the owners of the fast boats of the fleet believe can be brought back to Lake Michigan by the boats that fly the C. Y. C.

The one most desired is the famous Fisher Cup. Recently while in Buffalo as a delegate to the Yacht Racing union meeting, W. R. Crawford made inquiries as to the present location of the cup and the necessary formalities incident to a challenge. A challenge for this cup, the race to take place about the same time as the international affair, is now regarded as one of the coming events. The Fisher Cup is now held by the Rochester Yacht club. It was given in 1883 to the Chicago Yacht club by Commodore "Archie" Fisher. The sloop Atalanta of the Toronto club challenged for the prize, and the race was sailed off Chicago on Aug. 5, 1883. The Chicago sloops Cora and Wasp were chosen for defenders. Cora was first by time allowance, but Wasp also defeated the visitor. The Canadians immediately challenged again, and the second race was sailed Aug. 8. Atalanta that day won and took the cup. The Chicagoans immediately challenged again, but Atalanta departed suddenly and took the cup. This aroused considerable feeling at the time, and the owners of Atalanta were accused of unsportsmanlike conduct. Atalanta took the cup to Belleville and held it until September, 1884, when it was lost to Nora. The latter successfully defended it twice, but on Sept. 9, 1892, lost it to Onward of the Rochester Yacht club.

Another challenge cup is the one the schooner Priscilla of Cleveland won from Idler at Milwaukee three years ago. Idler was manifestly out of condition when placed in that race, and it has always been a sore place for Chicago yachtsmen to have the lower-laker's victory mentioned. It is believed that the owners of Priscilla will be willing to arrange a race.

One of the most important amendments adopted by the Lake Yacht Racing union at the recent meeting at Buffalo was that doing away with time allowance in racing. Heretofore with yachts in the various classes when a difference existed in their measurements the larger gave the smaller a time allowance. A difference of only five feet in length is allowed in classes, and the time allowance abolished. The first class is A, comprising all boats over forty-five feet. A single exception of time allowance is made in this class, as a difference of more than five feet might exist in boats, but below that, in classes B, C, D, and E, each takes up five feet in the scale and class F comprises all boats under twenty-five feet. Draft for boats is restricted as follows: First class, ten feet; second class, nine feet; third class, eight feet; fourth class, seven feet; fifth class, six feet; sixth class, five feet.

The Peare syndicate, which is to build one of the challengers for the Canada cup, is announced to be composed of George R. Peare, George C. Lytton, and S. H. Smith. Mr. Peare owns Siren and Mr. Lytton Neva, both large sloops. It is understood that Designer Cuthbert has the plans well under way, and the announcement of the class of the racers is only wanted to start work on the boat.



"HA! HA! I'VE EATEN THE TIGER!"

—New York Journal.

STOCKINGS CONROY'S SORROW.

Corbett Plays for His Yousoufian Paunch and Knocks Him Out—Sharkey in Fine Fettle.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—"Stockings" Conroy laid out Steve O'Donnell, but he could not whip Corbett, and thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. Conroy is a pugilist from Troy with a paunch that is big enough to cause the late lamented Yousouf, terrible Turk No. 1, to turn over in the sea from envy. To a scientific boxer this abnormally developed abdomen presents untold possibilities—it is a fistic Klondike abounding with solar plexus nuggets.

Well, "Stockings" has mixed it up with a good many of the ordinary heavyweights, and, like Alexander of old, he longed to reach out a little. He placed himself at the disposal of James J. Corbett and was accepted.

The day of reckoning arrived. Mr. Conroy had been a member of the training party just one day when he was told to put up his fists and make things lively. He did it. He can jump around like a trick bear and work his fists faster than a trip hammer can work.

Corbett smiled at his opponent's activity and made a pass at that stomach. "Stockings" dared not jump back for fear of slipping up à la Humpty Dumpty. So he stood the tap and swung hard for Jim's jaw. Corbett turned his head a bit to the side, the blow was warded, and the two squared away for a new deal. Again that paunch was landed on and its owner grunted. Despair played on his countenance and a nervous twitching of the eyes set in.

The big, bulky Trojan lost his head, struck out wildly, and just for fun Jim hooked him in the solar plexus, and "all bets were off." "Stockings" Conroy passed from the realm of glittering possibilities to the land of sure-enough "has beens." He folded up like a jackknife, rolled into his corner, and lay there like a porcupine, his hands and feet tied up in a hopeless knot.

Nowadays the man from Troy takes his turn at the former champion along with the rest of the training stable, and is happy when a breathing spell comes around.

Tom Sharkey did not let up in his training today just because it happened to be Sunday. He worked hard in the gymnasium of the Bay Ridge Athletic club, and furnished plenty of excitement and fun for the curious who dropped in to watch him. As usual, Bob Armstrong was the center attraction with the lovers of the humorous. He slugged away, did antics like a monkey, and made remarks that caused the spectators to laugh heartily. Armstrong says he cannot understand how Jeffries ever got a decision over such a man as Sharkey. He declares he would rather be struck by a ten-inch ball than by the sailor's fist.

Sharkey is in prime condition, and really has only to keep himself on edge from now on.

Lisette and the Women's Race.

While the participation by women in any branch of professional sport has always been looked on with more or less disfavor by the majority of those interested in athletic or sporting events, there is probably no branch of competition into which women have entered that has received as much patronage in Chicago as women bicycle races. The former successes of those contests here have led to the arrangement of the seven day race that is to begin at Tattersall's next Monday, with Lisette, the French rider, as the star. Lisette is a petite bit of humanity, but in her own way she has made almost as much of an international reputation as Jimmy Michael, whom she boasts of having beaten in a handicap race. Michael, John S. Johnson, and others, who have ridden abroad, have expressed high opinions of Lisette's abilities. In the coming event Lisette will compete with all the fast American riders, including Tillie Anderson, Lizzie Glaw, Ida Peterson, Lilly Williams, Bertha Wagner, and others.

McCoy to Take Up Golf.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—"Kid" McCoy is to revolutionize training methods. He has decided to abolish a great deal of gymnasium work and play golf instead. He told a reporter today that he thought the Scotch game was the best he had ever seen, and that from now on he should be classed as one of the fiends. McCoy has arranged with the Deal Golf club for the privilege of playing over its links so many hours each day and will start in tomorrow. Last week he selected a cottage near Deal and will move in tomorrow. A number of boxing partners will accompany him and on Tuesday training for the fight with Maher will begin in earnest.

Pugilistic Pointers.

Patrons of Hanlon's handball court are on the tiptoe of expectancy for the meeting of "Flying Cloud" and "Moonshine," the two colored pugilists, who are to battle six rounds tonight for a purse. Harry Forbes and George Hall will furnish the windup and there will be the usual number of preliminary bouts.

Jim Dewar says he is not averse to a meeting with Tom Moriarity at 142 to 145 pounds.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Jack Everhardt, the 10-year-old stepson of the noted lightweight pugilist of that name, was taken in charge by the Gerry society on Saturday night, having been deserted by his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Sadee Everhardt, the divorced wife of the fighter. Mrs. Everhardt was at one time a member of the best society of Brooklyn, being the daughter of the late Charles B. Hardick, who accumulated a fortune as a manufacturer of steam pumps.

Manager Barry announces a good card for the weekly boxing exhibition of the Chicago Handball club at McGurn's court tonight. Fred Lang, champion middleweight of Indiana, is to meet Bert Woods of Toledo in the six-round windup. The preliminaries will be furnished by Sammy Kelly and Eugene Kennedy, Eddie Sullivan and Jack Boland, "Kid" Baxter and Archie Lewis.

BOWLING LEAGUE AVERAGES.

Position of Leading Teams Remains Unchanged—Gallagher's Good Night's Work.

No change in the position of the four leading teams in the Chicago Bowling league occurred last week. In the second division there was a general mixup. The Lakesides take fifth place and the South Paws for the first time get out of the bottom hole. The standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Lincoln	6	3	.667	Lakeside	4	5	.444
West End	6	3	.667	South Paws	4	5	.444
Fellowship	6	3	.667	C. A. A.	3	6	.333
Oaklands	5	4	.556	Sheridans	2	7	.222

The feature of the individual work of last week was the record score of 233 compiled by Gallagher of the Sheridans. Meier, who did not roll with his team, is now at the top of the list, with Newton, Ulrich, and Kiene well bunched. Thirty players have averaged over 160, the list being as follows:

	Games.	High score.	Total.	Average.
Meier, C. A. A.	6	213	1,133	188 5-6
Newton, West Ends	6	223	1,112	185 2-6
Ulrich, Fellowships	9	212	1,659	184 3-9
Kiene, Lincolns	9	223	1,653	183 6-9
Canfield, South Paws	9	207	1,644	182 6-9
Shepard, Fellowships	9	213	1,635	181 6-9
La Salle, West Ends	8	214	1,380	172 4-8
Sendlinger, Lincolns	9	214	1,552	172 4-9
Kasten, C. A. A.	9	192	1,550	172 2-9
S. Wilson, Fellowships	3	189	515	171 2-3
Bender, Oaklands	9	198	1,531	170 1-9
Rogers, Lakesides	9	189	1,525	169 4-9
Hamm, Oaklands	9	182	1,521	169
Baker, Fellowships	6	192	1,014	169
Beneke, C. A. A.	8	213	1,346	168 2-8
McCarthy, Sheridans	9	201	1,510	167 7-9
Moore, Oaklands	7	215	1,174	167 6-7
Thomas, C. A. A.	9	208	1,501	166 7-9
Le Gros, West Ends	3	191	499	166 1-3
McMillan, Lakesides	9	184	1,494	166
Altman, Lincolns	6	191	995	165 5-6
Mayou, Lakesides	6	232	994	165 4-6
Goodman, Fellowships	9	196	1,483	164 7-9
McCree, West Ends	6	185	985	163 5-6
Lyon, Oaklands	9	187	1,472	163 5-9
Carrell, West Ends	6	209	973	162 1-6
Lawler, Sheridans	9	204	1,459	162 1-9
De Proft, West Ends	4	170	646	161 3-4
Drake, South Paws	8	193	1,292	161 4-8
Carpenter, Oaklands	9	179	1,450	161 1-9
Haslam, West Ends	2	179	322	161

EDWARD EMERSON LECTURES.

Contrasts the Qualities of Soldiers and Scholars in an Address at All Souls' Church.

Dr. Edward W. Emerson lectured last night in All Souls' Church on "Soldiers and Scholars," contrasting the qualities of the soldier and the scholar and their positions in the world.

"The line between the men of learning and the men of arms," he said, "is not fixed and is rapidly being broken down. Duty, a fidelity to something outside of oneself, is one of the first qualities of the soldier. He has the advantage of knowing his friend and foe. The scholar pays a price for living on a higher plane; his range of vision includes the field. He sees both sides of the question. He cannot join in the shout and cry for the one side. The soldier knows the danger of the bullet. What the scholar has to fear is to be unpopular."

Dr. Emerson criticised yellow journalism and closed his address by saying:

"The soldier recognizes the chances of war. Shall scholars cower before politicians or before the editor and his base sheet? Is their seeming success a lasting and a true success? Let the soldier and the scholar stand together against the common foe, the shortsighted man."

Germany vs. Russia in Journalism.

Germany has fourteen times as many newspapers as Russia, population being compared.

INGLESIDE OPENS TODAY.

RACING TO BEGIN ON CORRIGAN'S SAN FRANCISCO TRACK.

Many Horses That Raced During the Summer in Chicago Will Be Seen in the Contests—Piggott Now the Star Jockey in the Absence of Thorpe—Coney Island Jockey Club Announces Stake for Next Season—List of Entries for Today's Races.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Tomorrow the gates of the Ingleside course will be thrown open and then the running of Jennings', Corrigan's, Dunne's, Stemler's, Weller's, and Boots' racers will add zest and tone to the racing hereabouts.

The best performer now at the Oakland track is Morinel, daughter of the dead king, Morello, and Sunlit. She won at a mile easily in 1:40½, and ran a mile and a sixteenth in 1:46½. However, she carried only light weight in both of these fast races.

Seventeen books cut in at Oakland on Thursday, Barney Schreiber and Riley Grannan being the new faces on the block. There has been a dearth of riding talent so far this season. Joe Piggott has been the best of the jockeys, for Thorpe has been called to Sacramento, where his wife is ill. A number of pigskin stars are due here, however, including Earl Stimson, Eddie Jones, "Skeets" Martin, N. Turner, and Jesse Everett.

The Board of Stewards of the California Jockey club has suspended for sixty days George Miller and Edward Blazer, lessees of the horse, San Mateo, whose performances at Oakland did not suit the officials, and P. Sullivan, who rode the sprinter in his two races, was indefinitely suspended. Mike Hennessy, the jockey, was ordered suspended until Nov. 28 for appearing at the track in an unfit condition to ride.

Frank Taylor met with his usual streak of ill luck when Yemen took the second event at Oakland Thursday. The aged gelding was entered to be sold for $500, and was "boosted" $250 over this price by Edward Corrigan. It appears that the former Master of Hawthorne has a bone to pick with Sam Hildreth, and supposed that Yemen was still property of that turfman. Taylor says he purchased the horse outright and holds a bill of sale for him.

"Ab" Stemler's gallopers arrived at Ingleside Friday morning from Sacramento. He owns the famous Fleur de Lis, Arbaces, Summertime, and Caliente, among others.

H. F. Moore of Louisville, Ky., has received the appointment of patrol judge at Ingleside. Mr. Moore is a son of the celebrated owner and trainer of thoroughbreds, the late Captain Thomas G. Moore.

Riley Grannan lost heavily over the victory of Napamax yesterday, taking in a large proportion of all the money wagered on the winner of the Burlingame Stakes and not cutting the price until the "off" bell rang.

Charley Fair, the son of the late millionaire, bet $1,200 on Captive at odds of 4 to 1 and 21 to 5, and would have cashed his tickets if the old horse had got away in good shape.

Coney Island Stakes.

New York, Nov. 13.—Announcement is made by the Coney Island Jackey club of stakes to close on Tuesday for the June meeting of 1899, as follows:

The Foam, $1,500 added, for 2-year-olds, foals of 1897, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to the second, and $150 to the third; winners of $2,500, five pounds; of $5,000, eight pounds extra. Horses which have started and have not won $1,000 allowed five pounds; $600, ten pounds. Last five furlongs Futurity course.

The Surf, $1,500 added, for 2-year-olds, foals of 1897, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to the second, and $150 to the third; winners of $2,500, five pounds; of $5,000, or of the Foam Stakes, eight pounds extra. Horses which have started and not won $1,000 allowed five pounds; $600, ten pounds. Last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course.

For the June meeting, 1900:

The Tidal, $1,500 added, for 3-year-olds, foals of 1897, with $1,500 added, of which $400 to the second, and $200 to the third; winners in 1900 of $4,500, four pounds extra. Horses never having won $5,000 allowed, if non-winners in 1900, of $2,500, three pounds; $1,500, five pounds; $800, eight pounds; beaten maidens allowed fifteen pounds. One mile.

Today's Racing Entries.

AT LAKESIDE.

First race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling—Aunt Dinah, 98 pounds; Bloss, 101; Falcon Light, 103; Bright Night, 104; Falsetto Jr., 104; Nilmah, 106; Nellie Fonso, 106; Phidias, 106; Hopkins' Choice, 105; Alice B., 107; Numa, 108; Sam Lazarus, Esq., 110; Rosie Burke, 100.

Second race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds—Empress Josephine, 99 pounds; Branch, 99; Long Suit, 99; Guilder, 99; Marzelia, 99; Muskadine, 102; Inuendo, 102; Patroon, 102; Papa Harry, 102; Hardly, 104; Globe II., 104; Barataria, 104; Don Orsino, 107; Molo, 107; Lucid, 107; Graziell, 104.

Third race, ¾ mile handicap—Algareta, 85 pounds; Ella Penzance, 88; Judge Steadman, 90; Command, 95; Timemaker, 111; O'Connell, 112; Imp, 125.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, all ages, selling—Canace, 87 pounds; Charlo, 90; J. J. T., 90; Metoxen, 90; Waubun, 101; Locust Blossom, 107; Her Favor, 107; Crystalline, 107; Sir Hobart, 107; King Bermuda, 107; Blue Dan, 110; Borden, 110; Official, 110; Moch, 110; Vice Regal, 113; Laius, 113; Overland, 113; Glenmoyne, 113.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Evelyn Byrd, 90 pounds; Fintan, 90; Mazie V., 90; Arthur McKnight, 93; Harry Nutter, 93; Gold Fox, 93; Antiquary, 93; Mr. Johnson, 93; Fontainebleu, 100.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Inconstancy, 98 pounds; Celtic Bard, 98; Double Dummy, 98; Ramona, 98; Newsgatherer, 100; Bishop Reed, 101; Gold Band, 102; Burley, 103; Judge Steadman, 105; Milwaukee, 106; Sunburst, 108; Debride, 111; Alvarado II., 105; Brother Fred, 103.

AT BENNINGS.

First race, 5½ furlongs—Philas, 99 pounds; Gitty, 112; Dalgretti, 112; Hanlon, 112; Clissie B., 112; Tinkler, 104; Teller, 104; Maud Ellis, 104; Duoeo, 104; Fetiche, 104; War Maid, 107; Dogtown, 107; Stachelberg, 115.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, all ages—Fair Rebel, 107 pounds; Commercial Traveler, 107; Rhodymenia, 100; Queen of Beauty, 104; Red Spider, 112; Frosty, 112; Tappan, 112; Athy, 112; Lady Vaughn, 99; Eln, 115; Talisman, 115; Sagacity, 104; Neuberger, 97.

Third race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Lady Lindsay, 110 pounds; Lepida, 105; Frances Booker, 105; Exception, 107; Mazie O., 107.

Fourth race, 1 mile, allowances—Atlantus, 103 pounds; G. R. Longhurst, 103; Charley Rose, 107; Protus, 107; Mount Washington, 107; Her Own, 99; Nigger Baby, 89; Banquo II., 106; Hurry Up, 99; Maurice, 114; Premier, 110; Doggett, 110; Becky Rolfe, 111; Taranto, 114; Julius Cæsar, 112.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Compensation, 102 pounds; Fast Black, 101; Passaic, 100; Pirate, M., 100; Roysterer, 100.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 60 yards, selling—Peat, 105 pounds; Charentus, 95; Kinnikinnick, 95; Bardella, 95; Danforth, 84.

AT INGLESIDE.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Don't Tell, 99 pounds; Judge Wofford, 99; Alhafa, 99; My Dear, 99; Anchored, 102; Rio Chico, 109; Ulm, 112; First Tenor, 112; Los Medanos, 112; Lime Water, 112; Olinthus, 120.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Babieca, 97 pounds; Bliss Rucker, 97; Treachery, 103; Personne, 103; Twinkle Twink, 103; Mistral II., 108; Vixing, 109; Cromwell, 110.

Third race, ⅞ mile, selling—Kruna, 101 pounds; Tom Smith, 101; Mamie Scott, 101; Kamsin, 101; Dolore, 104; Greyhurst, 104; Whitcomb, 104; Lode Star, 104; Outaway, 104; Our Climate, 104; Bernardillo, 104; McFarlane, 104; Anabasis, 104; Pat Morrisey, 107; Ringmaster, 110.

Fourth race, 1 mile, the University Stakes, $1,000 guaranteed—Rosermonde, 111 pounds; Cyril, 111; Formella, 111; Hohenlohe, 111; L. Galeta, 114; Morellito, 114.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, all ages—Espionage, 96 pounds; Defiant, 102; Cyril, 102; Miss Rowena, 102; Reina de Cuba, 109; Mary Black, 109; Sweet William, 110; Fleur de Lis, 114.

AT NASHVILLE.

First race, 5½ furlongs, all ages, selling—John Boone, 107 pounds; The Diplomat, Wanga, 103; Hairpin, 101; Shield Bearer, 99; Minnie Clyde, Mamie Callan, 96; Swashbuckler, 94; Spinnaker, Nellie Baker, Annie Lauretta, Bob Garnet, 91; Prince Plausible, 87; Nancy Seitz, 108.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, for maidens—Gin Rickey, 113 pounds; Pauline J., Sidney Fox, Miss Edwards, Freak, Nellie O'Neill, Romany Rawny, Royal Banner, Lygia, 110; White Cross, 108; Pet Scott, Talarick, Barbary Harvey, Diana, 105.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Red Monk, 108; Viscount, Jim Flood, 106; Sauterne, 103; Tutuilla, Springtime, Jack Hayes, Katie Longfellow, 98; Nankingo, 95; Domsie, 92; School Girl, Nellorine, Prince Zeno, 89.

Fourth race, selling, 6 furlongs—By George, 105 pounds; Kittie Regent, 103; Occ Brooks, 100; Hadrian, Mark Hanna, Sir Blaise, 99.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Albert S., 108; Bob Turner, Manzanilla, 107; Col. Frank Waters, 105; Halton, Earl Fonso, 103; Eight Bells, Farm Life, 102; Leo Lake, 101; Lackman, 100; Percita, 99; Sissie Chance, Annie Taylor, 92.

AT LATONIA.

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Mazeppa, Necklace, Hush, Ed Overlook, Trimuda, 97 pounds; Fremont, Rush Fields, Osmon, La Salle, Full Hand, 100; Barton, 103; Amber Glints, 105.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Rice, 92 pounds; Frank McConnell, 92; Etidorhpa, False Lead, Friesland, Mable Ladd, 96; Rockland, 105; Prince of Orange, 110.

Third race, selling, 7 furlongs—Philip Byrnes, Libbie, Fair Deceiver, Amante, Leonag, Early Bird, 99 pounds; Jaques, Scottie D., Mycellus, 102; Libation, 107; Gov. Taylor, 110.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Suenell, Oxnard, Lena Myers, The Star of Bethlehem, 100 pounds; Headlight II., 108; Kitty B., Doncella, 110.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Capitola, Pansy H., Junaetta, Nan Dora, Hi Lassie, Ypsilanti, 100; Crinkle, 105; Lady Roller, Mayme K., M. Cecilia, Georgie, Miss Patron, Fannie Taylor, 112.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Vanessa, Motilla, 97 pounds; Siddubia, Maggie S., Can I See 'Em, Annie M., Stockholm, 100; Jamboree, 105; Agitator, Horseshoe Tobacco, 108.

Booming Thompson for Director.

The Chicago Athletic association members are still urging the movement to secure the appointment of William Hale Thompson as athletic director on the staff of Commissioner General Peck at the Paris Exposition, and indications point to the success of the noted Chicago Athletic association leader. The following resolution has been adopted by the Chicago Athletic association:

"Whereas, William Hale Thompson, by reason of his acknowledged prominence as an athlete, his long and intimate association with athletics in both the East and the West, his wide acquaintance and influence, his high reputation and prestige throughout the entire country, and also by virtue of the ability displayed and success achieved by him in the promotion and management of the athletics of this association, has demonstrated his preëminent fitness to serve as athletic director upon the staff of the Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition, to be held in 1900;

"Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Chicago Athletic association, that this board unanimously recommend the appointment of William Hale Thompson upon the staff of the Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General of the United States, with the title and powers of Athletic Director; and further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of this association to the Honorable Commissioner General."

BETHESDA.
THE AMERICAN WATER.
THE SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

BETHESDA CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

HON. A. E. STEVENSON,
Ex-Vice President United States—
"Bethesda certainly possesses properties of rare value."

HON. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of Treasury—
"Bethesda has medicinal properties of much value."

GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Director General of the World's Fair—
"I regard Bethesda Water the best in the market and believe the general health of my family is improved by its use."

CHARLES W. PURDY, M. D.—
"I would say that the unstimulating diuretic properties of the Bethesda Water render it admirably adapted for use both in acute and chronic Bright's disease. My course of treatment in both conditions usually includes the use of Bethesda."

J. CHARLTON,
G. P. & T. A. Chicago & Alton Railroad—
"I have derived the greatest benefit from drinking Bethesda."

CLEM STUDEBAKER,
South Bend, Ind.—
"I have Bethesda for my daily beverage and cannot do well without it."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
For particulars or pamphlets address
A. M. Jones, President,
Waukesha, Wis.

MINISTER KOMURA IS COMING.

New Japanese Official Will Reach This City on Wednesday Morning from San Francisco.

Jutaro Komura, Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, is expected to arrive in Chicago on Wednesday morning at 7:45 o'clock. He comes over the Overland Limited from San Francisco, where he landed last Thursday. Mr. Komura will remain in this city for several days, and a number of entertainments have been arranged for him while here. He will be the guest of T. G. Nossi, the local Japanese Consul.

Mr. Komura has played a prominent part in the recent diplomatic events in Japan. He has been Minister to both Corea and China, and during the war with the latter country was Civil Governor of the Province of Liao-Tung, which the Mikado's army wrested from the Chinese only to lose it again when the treaty of peace was signed. Recently he held the post of Vice Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Komura was graduated from Harvard in 1875. His appointment is in line with the policy of the Japanese government to be represented in this country solely by officials who have graduated from American universities. Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister during the Cleveland administration, was also a graduate of Harvard.

Noon Lecture at Willard Hall.

The Monday lecture at Willard Hall at noon today will be given by Professor Herron on "Christian Doctrine and Private Property."

If Death had to sign the warrant for every victim that he claims as his own, there would be fewer premature deaths. In the majority of cases, men and women sign their own death warrants.

Neglected health means death. A man or woman may not realize it, but the little ills that they neglect are simply the danger signals that warn them of the approach of big and serious maladies. A well man or woman gets up in the morning happy and clear-headed and alert, both mentally and physically. They have a hearty appetite for breakfast. They go about their work with alacrity, and a sense of pleasure. The day's end finds them tired, but not fagged out. They still have the energy for an evening's enjoyment. At night they find sound, refreshing slumber. They do not have frightful dreams during their sleeping hours, nor are they drowsy during their waking hours. They are not ill-tempered or fault-finding. When men or women find their condition the opposite of this, they need a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the weak stomach, corrects the impaired digestion invigorates the liver, and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It strengthens the muscular system, gives bloom to the complexion, regulates the functions of every vital organ and imparts both mental and physical elasticity and energy. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"I had been troubled for several years with spells of liver complaint," writes H. N. Dransfield, Esq., of Sweetsprings, Monroe Co., W. Va., "and about two years ago my health gave way. I tried a doctor and got worse all the time. I had a weakness in my left side and limbs, palpitation of the heart, cramping pains in the stomach after eating; nerves weak and no energy. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and began to mend from the start. I soon felt like a new person. I am now enjoying good health.

NEW YORK BOWS TO KING HORSE.

Display of Blooded Equines Opens at Madison Square Garden Today.

PICKS FRIEND OF PLATT.

Gov.-Elect Roosevelt Chooses for His Secretary William J. Youngs.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, Nov. 13.

Yearly Horse Show Opens Today.

Cakes and wine greeted the lovers of the horse at Madison Square Garden today. Not all that love "man's best friend" in this big city were on hand, of course, but a fair selection did ample justice to the hospitality of the National Horse Show association.

Madison Square Garden enters on its week of weeks tomorrow. Shows may come and shows may go, but the horse show remains the show par excellence. Critics prate year by year of the decadence that awaits the exhibition, but then the critics speak without the book—they do not realize that each season brings a better crop of equine aristocrats to contest for the ribbons and money prizes that the association offers. Some good horses were seen in the ring this afternoon, but the luncheon was the thing. The horses' day was to come later. All kinds of horsemen, practical and theoretical, were on hand.

Charles F., otherwise known as "Fatty," Bates has never so far had a rival among the professional dealers. John Bratton, from Chicago, looms up in this capacity this fall. Some one with more time on his hands than the average citizen has calculated that Mr. Bratton has eighty-six entries in the show, counting all his horses entered in pairs, four-in-hands, etc. At any rate, Mr. Bratton is the only man who has ever rivaled Mr. Bates in the heart of the public through the recklessness of his driving in the road coach competitions, and, though he has not the incomparable physique of his rival, he wears chrysanthemums of a magnitude that Mr. Bates has never yet attempted.

The luncheon today was followed by an informal parade of many of the horses that will compete for honors during the week.

The show will open to the public at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, but no judging will be done till 11 o'clock, when the preliminary "sorting" of two classes of jumpers will begin. At 2 p. m. the judging will begin in earnest, and thereafter continue virtually to the end of the week.

Roosevelt Selects His Secretary.

Governor-elect Roosevelt has asked William J. Youngs to be his private secretary. While Youngs is a personal friend of the Governor-elect, he is also the Platt leader of Queens County. The choice created surprise until it was announced semi-officially that Senator Platt will have a bill passed at the next legislative session investing the office with new dignity, similar to that of secretary to the President, and with a salary sufficient to attract men of distinction.

Mrs. Maud R. Booth, wife of Commander Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers, starts for Chicago tomorrow to begin the work of establishing a home for discharged prisoners in that State. Mrs. Booth will be supported in her mission by Governor Tanner and the Warden of the State prison.

Suggestion for a New Water Front.

At the last monthly dinner of the Architectural league of New York, which was attended not only by leading architects but many prominent engineers, the chief topic under discussion was "The Water Front of New York and Its Future Embellishments." Of the important suggestions made the most ambitious and at the same time practical and economical, was that of Architect Alfred H. Thorp of 1133 Broadway, for a magnificent raised boulevard along the wharf front of the city. The main features of his project are:

First—A remodeling of the entire water front of the city, making the distance uniform from the rivers to the buildings fronting them.

Second—A real rapid transit system, with local and express elevated trains.

Third—An elevated boulevard around the city for light vehicles and bicycles.

Fourth—An elevated recreation garden for pedestrians girding the city along the water front.

Fifth—More practical and sightly piers, allowing on their second stories the switching off of cars from a freight line for the loading and unloading of vessels lying in the docks.

Sixth—A great rapid transit and ferry terminal station beyond the battery wall at South Ferry.

That this improvement would be of enormous commercial advantage to the city there can be no doubt. A seeming obstacle which presents itself to the practical mind is the colossal cost of such an undertaking. But Mr. Thorp claims the city would be able to redeem and sell enough land, so desirable for building lots as to assure high prices to pay the entire cost of the work.

Princess de Chimay to Sing in Opera.

According to information received here, Clara Ward, Princess de Chimay, will appear in an opera written by Auber for the first Princess de Chimay, who was almost as notorious as herself. She was the famous Mme. Tallien. She married the Marquis de Fontenay, and was divorced from him; then married Tallien and was divorced from him. Finally she settled down as the wife of the Prince de Chimay. Auber's opera was called "Jean de Couvecin," and dealt with an ancient legend of the Chimay family. The present Princess, it is said, will call it "Sire de Chimay," in order to make capital out of her husband's name.

It is reported that the subscriptions for the season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera-House exceed the sum of $350,000.

Perform a Difficult Operation.

A most unusual surgical operation, known as aterio-venous aneurism of the third portion of the subclavian artery, was performed yesterday at Gouverneur Hospital. There are only three other instances known where such an operation has been performed. Pierre Fortuns, an acrobat, 20 years old, was the subject. He was suffering from a shot wound just above the heart.

Fortuns, while in Mexico in August last, was shot accidentally. The bullet entered about an inch and a half below the left collar bone and passed upward and backward, lodging just above the shoulder blade. The bullet was extracted, and Fortuns came North.

During the early part of September the young man was admitted to Gouverneur Hospital. A peculiar rushing sound of blood was discovered just above the heart. It was discovered a communication existed between the artery and a vein. This caused the rushing noise.

A horseshoe incision was made first from one end of the collar bone nearly to the other end. Then the muscles were cut through. Then the most dangerous part of the operation began. It was exceedingly difficult to separate the arteries without cutting them, as a slip of the knife would have meant instant death.

The communication between the artery and the vein was found, and by compressing the communication the noise disappeared. The collar bone was cut through by a fine wire saw, thus giving more room for the surgeon to work. Then this communication was tied off, and in this manner the obstruction removed. Collateral circulation was established through the branches below and above the obstruction.

Warszawiak Case Comes Up Again.

The bitterly contested case of Hermann Warszawiak, which in one form or another has been before the public for the last three years, will be reviewed by the Presbytery of New York at its regular meeting tomorrow afternoon. Warszawiak, it will be remembered, was convicted by the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of a charge of gambling. He appealed to the presbytery, which sustained the verdict of the session.

He then went to the synod, which sustained his appeal and remanded the case to the presbytery, with instructions to send it down to the session—the court of original jurisdiction—for a new trial on amended charges.

Last week, however, it was announced that the session had appealed from the synod to the general assembly, the court of last resort.

Congosto's Sacrifice to a Woman.

When the American Peace commissioners in Paris receive dilatory and refractory notes from the Spanish commissioners they may find it interesting to remember that they were written or inspired by a Spaniard whose arms were scarified to save an American woman's life. Dr. José Congosto, former Secretary of the Captain General of Cuba, and now one of the most obdurate diplomatic opponents of America, once gave skin from his arms to save the life of Mrs. T. Burnet Baldwin.

That was before the war, but not before the condition of Cuba threatened it. Mrs. Baldwin is the wife of T. Burnet Baldwin, a member of the Union, Manhattan, Tuxedo, and New York Yacht clubs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are well known in New York society. She was a Miss Dillon.

The handsome, able, and accomplished Dr. Congosto was at one time Spanish Consul in Philadelphia, and was a great friend of the Baldwins. One evening he was at the Baldwins' house. He was asked to sing. Mrs. Baldwin went toward the piano in order to accompany him, and as she did so she upset a tall lamp. Without hesitating or reflecting, Mrs. Baldwin stamped on the flames and in an instant she was a blaze of fire. Mr. Baldwin smothered the flames with his hands, and in doing so was severely burned.

Mrs. Baldwin was severely burned, and the doctors found that in order to save her life skin would have to be grafted on in place of that burned off. Mr. Baldwin offered to submit to the operation, but was not strong enough. Then Dr. Congosto offered himself. Mrs. Baldwin gradually grew better, and finally her life and health were saved.

After war was suspended Dr. Congosto visited the Baldwins at Gable Hall on his way from Havana to Paris, and was royally entertained.

Miss Barton Deals with the Campaign.

Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross, is writing a book giving a full history of that society and its work in the recent war, answering charges made against it and and its officers. The volume will be sold by subscription by the American Red Cross association. Speaking of Santiago, Miss Barton says:

"The schooner Morse, following the behest of an angelic thought of some lovely home committee of ladies, had come in laden with a thousand tons of ice. The tug Triton, which towed her all the way from the Kennebec, and which was to be held for our use, was at once seized by the government. Santiago had neither an icehouse nor a pile of dry sawdust, and the ice remained on the Morse till discharged, order by order, among the transports of the sick, wounded, and convalescing as they sailed one after another with their freight of human woe.

"The Morse never came to us. Neither for love nor money could transportation be gotten. I did, however, near the last, obtain the use of a leaky lighter for two hours to get off some mules, but I might specify that it was on neither of the above considerations."

Proposes a Mammoth Telescope.

If there are indeed cities on Mars, as Schiaparelli supposed possible, Rudolph M. Hunter of Philadelphia purposes to let us see them. He has conceived the idea of a telescope 500 times more powerful than any now known. The expense of building it would be so great that there is no likelihood of its being built unless as a government enterprise.

The chief feature of Mr. Hunter's invention is an inclined spiral track upon which runs an enormous truck supporting a focusing apparatus which is simply an enormous concave mirror. Midway of the spiral track is a tall tower, which can be raised or lowered by electric power, the upper part telescoping into the lower.

An ordinary refracting telescope has a forty-nine inch lens, and the difficulty of building larger sizes is immensely increased by the impossibility of obtaining flawless glass in large pieces. The Hunter telescope would have a field of 509,184 square inches, against 1,260 inches, the greatest field now known.

Thos. Cummings Hall in His Father's Pulpit.

The Rev. Thomas Cummings Hall, son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, formerly his father's, this morning. He was greeted by the largest congregation that has assembled in the church since the days of the Warczwick controversy.

There are many who wish Mr. Hall to succeed his father. He had not preached for two years, owing to illness superinduced in building up one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Chicago. After the services he was greeted by many members of the church.

Business Blocks Burn at Tiffin.

Bloomfield, O., Nov. 13.—Fire destroyed four business blocks today, with a loss of $75,000. It is thought to be of incendiary origin.

Stevens' photos of children are superb. Fifteen in three styles, $3. McVicker's Theater Building.

TESLA'S DOCILE TORPEDO CRAFT.

He Can Control It Absolutely with the Touch of a Switchboard Key.

NOT A MAN ON THE BOAT.

Wireless Telegraphy from Some High Point Guides His Destroyer.

DOES NOT COST MUCH.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—Nikola Tesla has given out news of another new invention—a submarine torpedo boat. He has perfected his device after observing the defects of the torpedo boats in the recent war, and noting the fatalities of submarine boats invented up to date.

His submarine boat will carry no lives to risk, but can be directed at a distance of miles from on shore or from the deck of a warship. The power to do this will be the electric vibrations of the air used in wireless telegraphy. By this means a whole flotilla of submarine destroyers can be turned against a hostile fleet, and perhaps destroy it, without the enemy knowing how they were attacked. This seems almost incredible until the great magician of electricity explains his wonderful invention, point by point, in the following statement:

"The almost utter uselessness of the present kind of torpedo boat has been conclusively demonstrated in the recent war. Neither courage and skill of the Americans nor the desperate extremities of the Spaniards were able to bring the torpedo boats into successful action. These frail craft, of which so much was expected, simply made an easy target for land batteries and rapid fire guns of opposing warships.

"The submarine boats, on the other hand, which have up to this time been built to carry torpedoes have proved death traps for men and were consequently ineffective. The submarine boat, or, more properly speaking, the submarine destroyer which I have invented is as compact as a torpedo itself. In fact, it is simply an enlarged torpedo shell, 36½ feet long, loaded with other torpedoes to discharge. Like a torpedo, also, it has its own propelling device. But here the likeness stops. The ordinary torpedo, once launched, plunges head on blindly and no known power can turn it one way or another. It hits or misses, according to the trueness with which it is aimed at its launching.

"But my submarine boat, loaded with its torpedoes, can start out from a protected bay or be dropped over a ship's side, make its devious way below the surface, through dangerous channels of mine beds, into protected harbors, and attack a fleet at anchor, or go out to sea and circle about, watching for its prey, then dart upon it at a favorable moment, rush up to within a hundred feet, if need be, discharge its deadly weapon, and return to the hand that sent it. Yet all through these wonderful evolutions it will be under the absolute and instant control of a distant human hand on a far-off headland or on a warship whose hull is below the horizon and invisible to the enemy.

"As to the mechanism which is to be stored in this submarine shell, the first and most essential thing is a motor, with storage battery to drive the propeller. Then there are smaller motors and batteries to operate the steering gear, on the same principle that an ordinary vessel is now steered by steam or electricity. Besides these there are still other storage batteries and motors to feed electric signal lights. But in order that the weight of the machinery shall not be too great to destroy the buoyancy or make the boat go too deep in the water, compressed air motors will also be used to perform certain functions, such as to fill and empty the water tanks which raise the boat to the surface or sink it to any required depth. Pneumatic air or motors will also fire the torpedoes and pump out the water that may leak in at any time.

Carries Six Torpedoes.

"This submarine destroyer will be equipped with six 14-foot Whitehead torpedoes. These will be arranged vertically in two rows in the bow. As one torpedo falls into position and is discharged by pneumatic force, another torpedo, by the force of gravity, falls into the position of the first one, the others above being held up by automatic arms. They can be fired as rapidly as a self-cocking revolver is emptied, or at intervals of minutes or hours.

"This submarine destroyer will carry a charge of torpedoes greater than that of the largest destroyers now in use. Those vessels of 500 tons each, which cost the government $500,000, carry but three or four torpedoes, while this simple submarine destroyer, which can be built for $48,000 to $50,000 or less, will carry six torpedoes. It will have, also, the advantage of being absolutely invisible to an enemy, and will have no human lives to risk or steam boilers to blow up and destroy it.

Merely a Matter of Wiring.

"All that is necessary to make this submarine boat subject to perfect control at any distance is to properly wire it, just like a modern house is wired so that a button here rings a bell, a lever there turns on the lights, a hidden wire somewhere else sets off a burglar alarm, and a thermal device gives a fire alarm.

"How such an apparently complicated mechanism can be operated and controlled at a distance of miles is no mystery. It is as simple as the messenger call to be found in almost any office.

"Now, my device for controlling the motion of a distant submarine boat is exactly similar. Only I need no connecting wires between my switchboard and the distant submarine boat, for I make use of the now well-known principle of wireless telegraphy.

October Earnings of Baltimore & Ohio.

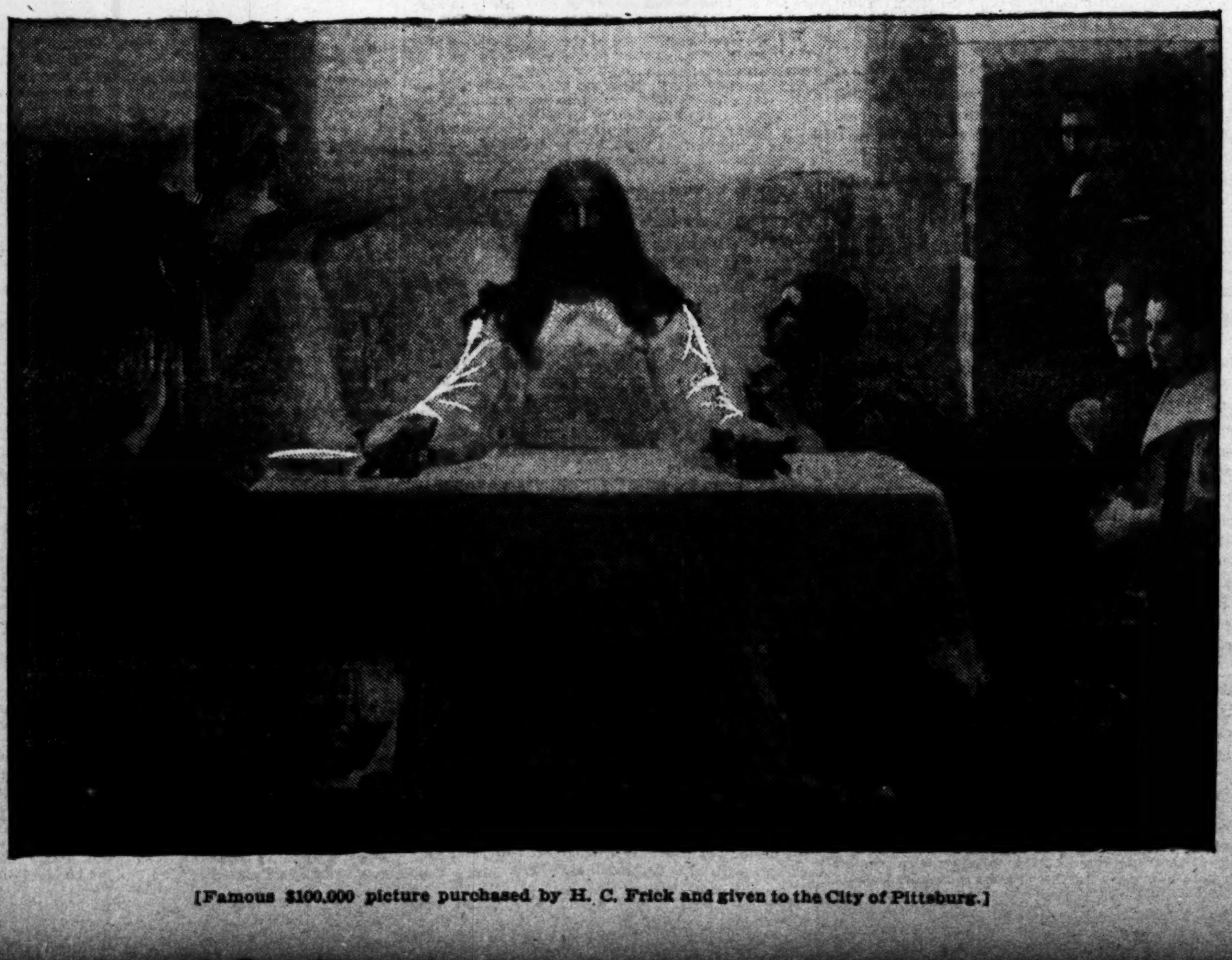
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13.—The approximate gross earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the month of October, 1898, were $2,395,952, an increase of $11,736.43 over the corresponding month of 1897.

STRANGLED BY ORDER OF EMPRESS DOWAGER.

CHANG YUEN HOON.

Ex-Chinese Minister to the United States and one of China's big men and reformers, whom, it is reported, the Empress Dowager decoyed out of Peking and had strangled to death on the road.

"CHRIST BREAKING BREAD AT EMMAUS."



[Famous $100,000 picture purchased by H. C. Frick and given to the City of Pittsburg.]

AMERICAN IN MEXICAN JAIL.

Shoots a Man in Arizona and Is Arrested Across the Line for Murder.

CONSUL DARNALL ACTS.

Question Now in the Hands of State Departments of Both Countries.

STILL HELD A PRISONER.

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The excitement on both sides of the Mexican boundary line has quieted down. The people are now awaiting the adjustment of the affair by the State department at Washington and the corresponding department at the City of Mexico. The facts in the case are as follows:

Sunday of last week James Temple, a conductor of the New Mexico and Arizona railway, became involved in an altercation with some Mexicans. The fight occurred before daylight in the morning in the railway yards, about 2,000 feet north of the international boundary line. In the affair Temple was felled to the ground with a club, his skull being fractured over the eye.

While lying upon the ground he drew his pistol and fired a shot, whereupon his assailants fled. At a distance they returned the fire, sending two shots in Temple's direction, to which he replied with another. Temple then had his wound dressed and went to bed.

Arrested Across the Line.

Later in the day he went over in the Mexican part of the City of Nogales to a hotel where he usually takes his meals, and there he was arrested upon a charge of carrying concealed weapons and lodged in jail.

Afterward the charge was changed to murder, it appearing that one of his assailants has received a gunshot wound in the abdomen, from the effects of which he had afterward died. The dead man was named Juan Arvello, and, while of Mexican parentage, is said to have been born in Tucson, Ariz.

When the situation became known to Temple's friends they immediately engaged Colonel Willis P. Harlow, who, with United States Consul J. H. Darnall, went to the jail and asked to see Temple. Permission was refused by the Mexican authorities.

Colonel Harlow and Consul Darnall immediately wired to Governor Corral a protest against the detention of Temple and received reply that the matter had been referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the City of Mexico.

State Department Notified.

Consul Darnall also appealed to the State department at Washington. Friday morning the authorities at Nogales, Sonora, removed Temple from the jail in that place to the jail at Magdalena, the seat of government of that district.

Friday night Consul Darnall received the following dispatch:

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—Darnall, Consul, Nogales, Mexico: Have wired the legation at Mexico to demand the immediate release of Temple.

"HAY, Secretary of State."

Fir Tree Commonest of All.

The fir tree is the commonest of all trees, being found in every part of the world.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair Monday, with fresh west to northwest winds; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday, fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

North and South Dakota—Partly cloudy, warmer, west winds.

Nebraska—Fair, variable winds.

Montana—Fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwest winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Nov. 13, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.30	48	56	N.E.	....	Fair
Albany	30.00	44	46	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.88	32	36	W.	.22	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.10	48	48	N.E.	.26	Clo'dy
Amarillo	30.26	38	42	N.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.12	28	34	S.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.30	30	38	N.W.	.02	Fair
Buffalo	29.86	46	50	S.W.	.04	Rain
Boston	30.04	48	52	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.06	50	54	N.	.01	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.10	34	44	......	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.08	46	48	N.E.	.60	Rain
Cheyenne	30.62	18	28	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.00	34	38	W.	.06	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.06	46	50	W.	.06	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.94	44	48	S.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.00	38	40	W.	Tr.	Rain
Denver	30.46	32	38	E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.12	36	..	......	....	......
Detroit	29.96	36	40	S.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.34	34	44	N.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.00	38	..	......	....	......
Duluth	30.00	34	42	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
El Paso	30.12	54	62	E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.90	44	52	S.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.08	54	58	N.	Tr.	Rain
Grand Haven	29.92	42	42	W.	.16	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.92	36	44	......	....	......
Havre	30.24	36	38	S.W.	....	Fair
Helena	30.46	30	34	S.	....	Clear
Huron	30.24	34	38	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.02	44	46	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.06	72	82	S.	Tr.	Clear
Kansas City	30.20	42	46	N.W.	....	Clear
Lander	30.46	28	36	N.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.12	52	58	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.84	36	38	N.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.12	52	56	N.W.	.06	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.20	30	34	S.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.38	10	26	......	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.02	60	62	N.	.42	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.90	34	38	S.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.04	52	54	N.W.	.22	Rain
New Orleans	30.06	64	70	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
New York City	30.04	48	..	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.04	60	60	S.	.04	Rain
North Platte	30.36	32	40	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.28	42	52	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.16	38	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.86	46	46	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.16	56	60	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.02	48	58	S.	.06	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.04	46	50	S.	.04	Rain
Pittsburg	29.98	50	56	W.	.08	Rain
Pueblo	30.40	36	38	E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.28	22	26	S.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.30	34	36	W.	Tr.	Fair
St. Louis	30.10	46	50	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.02	40	44	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	30.42	36	42	W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.84	34	40	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill	30.04	42	46	W.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.16	38	44	W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.08	54	56	N.	.06	Fair
Washington	30.02	46	50	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
White River	29.94	28	36	N.	.04	Snow
Williston	30.32	20	36	N.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.30	16	30	N.W.	....	Clear

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Aronson, Annie, 13; 306 South Center-av., Nov. 12.
Badcke, Christina, 75; 236 Lutz-pl., Nov. 12.
Belanger, Esther, 68; 540 Western-av., Nov. 12.
Bernardy, Catherina, 78; 5077 Loomis-st., Nov. 11.
Cahill, Joseph D., 34; 244 44th-pl., Nov. 12.
Collins, Anna, 20; 365 Superior-st., Nov. 11.
Fallon, Malachy, 40; County Hospital, Nov. 11.
Hall, Margaret, 65; 109 Clifton-av., Nov. 13.
Hanshaw, Malanie, 51; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Nov. 12.
Hultquist, Charlotte, 63; 186 Clifton-av., Nov. 11.
Ring, Clara W., 48; 511 56th-ct., Nov. 11.
Krossmann, Mathilda, 49; 8434 Buffalo-av., Nov. 12.
Lee, Jane Ann Hitchcock, 74; 4241 Grand-blvd., Nov. 12.
Leopold, Charles, 45; 165 Van Buren-st., Nov. 11.
McGraw, Patrick, 70; 347 Clark-st., Nov. 11.
McQuilleon, 41; 1177 W. Superior-st., Nov. 10.
Mooney, James, 59; Mercy Hospital, Nov. 12.
Mullen, Dora, 60; 386 Dearborn-av., Nov. 12.
Stang, Emma, 38; 183 S. Morgan-st., Nov. 12.
Walker, Charles, 34; 156 W. 47th-st., Nov. 10.
Wiggins, F. C., 32; 394 Dearborn-st., Nov. 12.
Zonnis, Clara, 32; 795 Maplewood-av., Nov. 12.

DEATHS.

EDGAR—James, beloved son of Mrs. John D. Toomey, brother of Mrs. J. H. Goldring, W. R. Edgar, Mrs. J. J. Doctor, and Mrs. R. M. Evans, died at Siboney, Cuba, Aug. 25. Funeral by carriages, Tuesday, Nov. 15, from First Regiment Armory, at 11 o'clock, to Rosehill Cemetery, under auspices of Richard Cole Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

GILBERT—Ray, Nov. 13, aged 21 years, son of George F. Gilbert, at the residence of his parents, 1649 Jackson-blvd. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEE—Jane A. [Mrs. George P. Lee]. Burial services at Trinity Church, Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Tuesday, Nov. 15, 2 o'clock p. m., thence to Graceland.

LOEBE—Mrs. Rachel Loebe, beloved wife of the late Elias Loebe, mother of Sam, Louis, Joe, and Abe Loebe, aged 68 years 9 months. Funeral services Monday, 12 sharp, from 4836 Champlain-av. Train leaves Union Depot at 2:15 p. m. for Mount Maariv Cemetery. Omit flowers.

LYMAN—Mrs. Lizzie E. Lyman, aged 64. Funeral Monday, Nov. 14, at 2:15 p. m., from Emanual Episcopal Church, La Grange, Ill.

Estey & Camp's
Entire Stock of
Pianos and Organs
For Sale at Prices
Below Factory Cost

The firm of Estey & Camp having retired from business, we have purchased their entire stock consisting of the old reliable Decker Brothers Pianos, Camp & Co. Pianos, Estey Pianos and Organs and a large variety of substantial instruments of lesser price.

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An examination of this stock is necessary to obtain an idea of this remarkable opportunity.

Never in the history of this house (Established 1857) has it been possible for us to make an offer like this.

Every instrument is marked in plain figures, and the prices will be the same to all.

Arrangements may be made for time payments if required.
This sale is for the benefit of the retail trade only.

W. W. Kimball Co.,
243-253 WABASH AVE.
SOUTH OF JACKSON ST.

DEATHS.

O'HAGAN—Nov. 12, 1898, at 4433 Halsted-st., James O'Hagan, aged 45 years. Funeral Monday, Nov. 14, at 10 a. m., St. Gabriel's Church, thence to 49th and Halsted-st. depot, by cars to Mount Olivet. London [Canada] and Dublin [Ireland] papers please copy.

PIGGOT—Murray Piggot, Nov. 12, at Lake Odessa, Mich. Funeral Monday, Nov. 14, at 1 p. m., from 871 W. Harrison-st., to Rosehill.

POWELL—Nov. 13, George J., beloved son of Edward and Joanna Powell. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 9:30 a. m., from his parents' residence, 53 Macalister-pl., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

REHM—Andrew, beloved husband of Mary Rehm. Funeral Monday, Nov. 14, from son's residence, 870 Spaulding-av., to California Avenue Congregational Church, thence by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

WOOD—Mrs. Lucy A. Wood, beloved mother of Mrs. William Smith, and Mrs. George C. Currier, passed away Sunday morning, aged 79 years. Funeral services Monday, Nov. 14, 3 p. m., at her late home, 516 Cleveland-av. Interment Tuesday, at Lima, Ind. La Grange, Ind., papers please copy.

THE AUDITORIUM—Second Week.
GRAND OPERA.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TONIGHT AT 8 - - - TANNHAUSER
Last time of Wagner's Opera.

[In German]—Mme. Eames, Miss Meisslinger, and Mme. Pevny. MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, Bars, and Plancon. Conductor, Herr Schalk.

Tuesday—"LUCIA"—Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister. MM. Campanari, Pringle, and Saleza. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Wednesday—"AIDA"—Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli. MM. Plancon, Campanari, Pringle, and Dippel. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Thursday—"ROMEO AND JULIET"—Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Djella, Bauermeister. MM. Ed de Reszke, Plancon, Albers, and Saleza. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Friday—"DIE WALKURE"—Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica. Mmes. Roudez, Bauermeister, Meisslinger, Pevny, Brugiere, Djella, and Mantelli. MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bispham. Conductor, Herr Schalk.

Saturday Afternoon—"BARBER OF SEVILLE"—Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister. MM. Ed de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Saturday Evening at Popular Prices—"FAUST"—Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Bauermeister, and Mantelli. MM. Saleza, Albers and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Scale of Prices: $3.50, $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50; boxes $30.
For Saturday Evenings: $2, $1.50, $1; boxes $15.

GREAT NORTHERN
Fashionable Vaudeville.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:15.
POPULAR MATS. EVERY DAY AT 2:15.
BEST SEATS... 25c
3 SISTERS MACARTE Sensational Wire Performers.
MILTON and DOLLY NOBLES
In a new starter, "WHY WALKER REFORMED."
Diana, Horace Golden, Favor & Sinclair, Julia Mackey, Toozoonin Arabs, and other big acts.
Seats reserved in advance. Tel. M. 621.

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Five or More Races Daily.
Special trains leave Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 12:20, 12:50, 1:10 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood. Regular train at 2 p. m. Illinois Central R. R. special leaves Randolph-st. at 12:30, 1:05; Van Buren 2 minutes later, stopping at 12th-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and 63d-st. Alley "L" conecting with electric cars at 63d-st. Returning after the races. Round trip, 25c.
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3—Kelly Trio—3.
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Anderson & Davis.
McIntyre & Heath.
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Leondo.
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Frank Hall.
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MRS. FISKE
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LITTLE ITALY.
By Horace B. Fry—Followed by Sardou's
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Next Sunday FRANK DANIELS,
In His Big Comic Opera Success,
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Seat sale opens Thursday.

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ROGERS BROS. in McNally's
A REIGN OF ERROR.
BEGINNING SUNDAY NIGHT, NOV. 20,
SOUSA'S TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS....
THE BRIDE ELECT.
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MR. JOSEPH MURPHY in
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—Forty-third semi-annual reunion and convention for conferring all the degrees from the 4th to 32d, commencing Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, in the Perceptory of the Rite, Masonic Temple, and continued Wednesday and Thursday.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1898.

"IT is something like a paradox when a light vote is cast in a colored town," says the New Orleans Picayune. But it is easily explained when a Democratic mob converts it into a riddle of the voters.

THE jealous Princess of Monaco has succeeded in securing the expulsion of an objectionable Spanish actress from the little principality. But the gambling dens at Monte Carlo will be permitted to remain.

ALL Europe seems still to be enveloped in a mist of uncertainty regarding the meaning of Lord Salisbury's Mansion House speech of a week ago, and the press on both sides of the Atlantic continues to teem with criticism upon his blundering allusion to the relations of the United States to European affairs. If anybody has a right to complain of the British Premier's enigmatical comments on this subject it is the American people. And yet, as a mass, they attach more importance to the cordial expressions of friendship by the English press and people than to the misty ambiguities of the head of the English Cabinet, whose ambition seems to have been to leave the world in a maze of doubt as to his meaning. If Americans could have any desire to see Lord Salisbury's vague and uncertain compliments rebuked they have been fully gratified by the criticisms of the English press. In the meantime, European statesmen and diplomatists are puzzling their brains over the much more serious question whether England's policy is to be peace or war—a question which is not likely to be answered until it is known whether the Czar really desires disarmament or to put the rest of Europe off its guard.

ANARCHY IN HAVANA.

General Blanco, recently Captain General Blanco, finds himself the storm center of a most chaotic condition of things. The Havana volunteers are in a state of anarchy and dangerous mutiny. In order to keep them quiet General Blanco sent for regular Spanish troops only to find that he could not rely on more than a mere handful of them, as they at once sympathized and fraternized with the volunteers, and not without good reason apparently. Bloodshed has already occurred. A dispatch from Havana says:

> The regulars, commanded by General Arolas, last night refused to obey an order to attack the orden publico and the civil guard, which were fortified in their barracks. Far from doing it, the regulars embraced the mutinous soldiers of the military police. General Arolas had to strike a soldier with a saber. The soldier fell badly wounded. Another soldier then attacked the General with a machete. One of Arolas' aids interfered and stopped the blow with his right arm. The soldier is dying and Colonel Gomez, the aid, is badly wounded.

The trouble with both the Spanish volunteers and regulars is of a financial nature. They have not been paid, except with promises, for a long time, and now whole battalions are notifying Blanco that if they are not paid at once they will revolt, and some of the troops are refusing to return to Spain without their pay. The only pay they have received thus far has been in promissory notes, which are not redeemed by the cashiers, but are bought up by speculators at 50 per cent discount, the whole amount then being paid to the latter, who divide profits with the Generals. Thus, as it appears, the Spanish officers in command are wrecking what remains of Spanish interests in Cuba. It is evidently time for the administration to order peremptorily the whole lot of the Dons, Blanco and all, to pack their belongings and get out of Cuba, and let the soldiers collect what is due them after they get back to sunny Spain. There will be no peace or order on that island until the last Don has been ejected from it.

THE RESULT IN WYOMING.

Two years ago the Wyoming Republicans declared that while they were for McKinley they were for free silver also. This straddle won them no votes. The male and female voters of the State gave Bryan 869 more votes than they did McKinley and they elected a free silver Congressman. The two Republican Senators from the State were so firmly convinced that a majority of their constituents were for rotten money that they voted early this year for Teller's resolution for the payment of government bonds in silver dollars.

When the Republican convention met last summer its members were brave and wise enough to cut loose altogether from free silver. The monetary plank of the St. Louis platform was ratified. The party planted itself firmly on the gold standard. The Populists and Democrats fused and repeated their old demands for 16 to 1 and the debasement of the currency. When it became time for the voters to make their choice last Tuesday between the gold standard and the cheap silver standard they showed plainly that their preferences are for the former.

This year the Republicans have made phenomenal gains over the vote of 1896 and have carried everything there was to carry. They have elected their Governor and other State officers and their Congressman. They have secured almost all the members of the new Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator who will be a sound money man. Wyoming is all right now, and will remain so. It is through with the silver craze, and would not have had it so badly if the Republicans had had a little more courage two and four years ago.

REPEALING THE ALLEN LAW.

THE TRIBUNE has been endeavoring to find out how the members of the next General Assembly stand on the question of the repeal of the Allen law, and has made fairly satisfactory progress. More than half the House members have been heard from, but many of the Representatives live where they are not easily reached by telegraph, and others are too busy celebrating their success to answer questions.

Of the 153 House members 96 have been heard from. Up to a late hour last night they stood as follows:

For the repeal of the Allen law	75
Evade a direct answer	19
Will support the law	2

The votes of few of the dodgers can be counted on for repeal. Men who have not made up their minds yet what they are going to do about the Allen law are as a rule waiting to find out what the traction companies are going to do about the matter. Therefore while 75 votes are pledged out of the 77 needed to pass a repealing bill the additional 2 votes must be looked for among the 62 members who have not been heard from yet. There will be no difficulty about getting these votes.

But to pass a repealing bill over a veto will take 102 votes. Governor Tanner has been asked whether he will sign such a bill if it is laid before him. He has not answered the question yet. It may be that he is still studying the election returns, and wondering why his special candidate Whittemore fell so much behind the rest of the ticket in Cook County and elsewhere. The presumption is, however, that the Governor will be sulky and obstinate, and will veto a bill to repeal the Allen law. Then the question is whether 27 of the members not heard from will vote straight. There is no doubt of it.

In the Senate there are twenty-five holdover Senators. Of these sixteen voted for the Allen law and nine against it. Three outgoing Senators who voted for the law have been reëlected. One House member who voted for it has been elected a Senator. That makes a total of twenty.

But five of these holdover Senators state that they will vote for repeal, and others, like Evans and Hunt, dodge the question. Thus far twenty-seven Senators have been heard from. Of these eighteen are for repeal, one against it, and eight evade the question. It takes 26 votes to pass a bill and 34 to pass it over a veto.

Eighteen negative votes will sustain a veto. But it is not likely that the friends of the Allen law will be able to secure that many. The holdovers who voted for it are beginning to weaken. They want to run again two years hence. They will see inevitable defeat staring them in the face if they support an odious law. Of fifteen outgoing members who voted for the Allen law only three have been reëlected. The holdovers will not lose sight of that. A veto will accomplish nothing. Therefore, if the Governor is wise he will come in out of the rain and sign the repeal bill which will surely be sent him.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

In view of the German Kaiser's displeasure at being "left out in the cold" on the occasion of the Russian Premier's late visit to Paris to confer with the French Cabinet on the Fashoda incident, the question is whether he will set an example of impartiality on his return from Palestine by calling at Paris and London, or will he limit his manifestations of friendship to Spain alone? If, however, as intimated, he merely intends to touch at a number of Mediterranean and Atlantic ports on his way home, the significance of his visit to Spain, about which so much has been said by the Spanish press, will be materially modified. Whether or not this is in accordance with the Emperor's original program or is the result of the late elections in this country is likely to remain a matter of speculation.

COMMERCIAL MEN FOR EXPANSION.

The speech of Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central railroad, before the Chicago Merchants' club last Saturday night struck the keynote on the "territorial expansion" question from the standpoint of the commercial man.

In prefacing his remarks, Mr. Fish intimated that, if the question were new, he would be opposed to expansion. He now regards the question as practically settled, and the point is how Chicago and the Northwest—his theme being "The Advantages to Be Gained by Chicago and the Northwest by Territorial Expansion"—are to profit by it.

Mr. Fish pointed out in a clear and business-like manner the lessons taught by history and experience in reference to controlling the trade of inferior nations which have not yet passed the point of the production of raw material. This he showed to be largely a matter of political control and of an ample merchant marine. In spite of the proximity of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States, our exports to these islands have been less than 10 per cent of their aggregate, while we have bought from them annually several millions more than we sold. This will be changed by the results of the late war. So, too, we have sold to the South American republics even a less proportion of their imports, notwithstanding the similarity of their institutions to our own; while, owing to the weakness of our merchant marine, 91 per cent of our foreign commerce has been transported in foreign vessels.

The effect of the broadening of our territorial area by the acquisition of island dependencies will be to build up a new merchant marine, and, while opening an extended market for American manufactures, will reduce the cost of transportation by force of competition. Mr. Fish's argument was a forcible refutation of the assumption of the anti-expansionists that the supremacy of the flag has nothing to do with the extension of commerce, and, with the currency question settled in favor of the world's standard—gold—he evidently thinks the American people are now in a most favorable position to compete with England, France, and Germany in the markets of the world, whether it be in the Orient or on the Western continent.

Mr. W. E. Curtis, the experienced traveler and newspaper correspondent, alluded to the helplessness of Dewey's fleet in the late war if, after having made an unsuccessful attack upon Manila, he had been forced to seek a harbor of refuge at San Francisco, and pointed out the folly of retaining a coaling station in the Philippines and then being compelled to carry coal thither across the Pacific; while Dean Judson of the University of Chicago declared that "to give back the Philippines to Spain would be inhuman; to give them their liberty at once would result in their partition among European powers." In conclusion, Congressman Boutell made a good point by calling attention to the fact that the acquisition of Louisiana nearly a hundred years ago was brought about by the demand made upon the Emperor Napoleon for freedom of the port of New Orleans, which resulted in the sale by the French Emperor of the whole territory then owned by France west of the Mississippi.

The meeting as a whole was an interesting symposium upon the question now most prominent in connection with national affairs, and the views of the speakers indicated most clearly the drift of sentiment among business-men.

THE LEONIDES.

The Leonides or meteors of the Constellation of Leo were due last night and Saturday night, or more strictly this morning and yesterday morning. The exact time matters little, as the spectacle most likely was given behind closed doors. As might have been expected, the Leonide jubilee had jubilee weather, but it is probable that the procession of the Leonides took place according to program and with all the brilliancy which had been announced. Those who were disappointed in not seeing them have the satisfaction of knowing that there will be another opportunity on the 27th inst., when the Bielids will turn out, and that next year the earth will strike the main body of these erratic wanderers, pathetic remnants of some collapsed world, or whatever they may be, and that there will be a show of meteoric streamers well worth the seeing, provided there is not a recurrence of jubilee weather.

DELAY ON THE PHILIPPINES TO END.

Delay in the peace negotiations at Paris is to be brought to an end. The Spanish commissioners have been granted until Tuesday to make reply to the argument of the American representatives. In the meantime the Cabinet in Washington, in a conference held on Saturday last, while adhering to its demand for the cession of the entire Philippine group, is reported to have instructed the American commissioners that the negotiations must be brought to an end by Dec. 1, either by the acceptance of the American terms or by their rejection.

In the event Spain elects to pursue the latter course the war will be promptly renewed, though it will be "short, sharp, and decisive." The result can easily be anticipated. Not only will Spain lose the Philippines in this case, but every other colony it possesses, besides the remnant of its fleet.

Spain has evidently been looking for sympathy from some quarters, but so far without success. A Washington dispatch states the situation on this point quite comprehensively as follows:

> The powers seem to be falling over each other in a desire to show their friendliness for the United States. Salisbury has already spoken for Great Britain, and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador here, has also taken particular pains to emphasize the good feeling which the Russians entertain for this country. Emperor William has stated that there will be no protest on his part if sovereignty over the Philippines should be ceded the United States.

Almost the sole element of hostility to the United States, outside of Spain, is found in a portion of the French and the German press, but these are discredited by the professions of their respective governments.

When once the point of surrender of the islands has been reached by Spain, then the question of monetary consideration will be entered upon, though it is conjectured that this will be limited to compensation for actual expenditures for municipal improvements, without the assumption of any portion of the military debt. It is evident from the position now taken by the administration at Washington that Spain can gain nothing by further delay.

The emphatic indorsement of the position of the administration received at the hands of the American people at the polls on Tuesday last has already been recognized by every leading European power, and will inevitably influence their policy on this subject, as it must eventually that of Spain also.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

The State Board of Equalization has not done as well by this county as many thought it would. The board has not taken advantage of the provision in the new revenue law, authorizing it to add 10 per cent to the total valuation if necessary to secure a perfect equalization. It has not ventured to increase the total more than about 1 per cent. Having so narrow a margin to work in it was unable to raise the Cook County assessment to what it was last year without cutting down other counties too much.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in this county was 17 millions less than it was in 1897. The equalized valuation is 8 1-3 millions less. This means that all those taxing agencies which are limited by rates, as nearly all of them are, will be able to raise a little less money in 1899 than in 1898. The 2 per cent which the city is authorized to levy for general purposes will produce about $160,000 less than last year. The Drainage District revenues will fall short about $100,000.

It is unfortunate that the board felt it could not add more to the assessment. But what is done is done. And all that remains is for the municipal authorities to practice real economy next year, and not waste what money they have, while deploring their inability to waste more. The assessment of 1899 made under the new law will be a vast improvement on that of 1898, and will give the city abundant revenue.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

In 1896 the Republicans carried California by an average plurality of 1,922 votes. The vote on Electors was so close that one Bryanite slipped in and so the Republicans got only eight out of the nine. The Democrats elected four of the seven Congressmen. This year the Republicans have elected by 30,000 majority a Governor of their own faith to succeed the Democrat elected in 1894. They have carried also both branches of the Legislature, and will elect a Republican Senator to succeed White, the "16 to 1" anti-national expansionist, whose term expires March 4 next.

California began going "16 to 1" in 1894, when the Republicans polled only 110,700 votes, while the Democrats polled 111,900 and the Populists 51,300. It did not get straightened out in 1896, but it is all right now. Henceforth it will be loyal to the gold standard. The people of the great gold-producing State of the Pacific coast have learned finally that there is nothing in free silver but gross dishonesty and a dreadful panic.

In 1896 Oregon gave McKinley the slender plurality of 2,117. That was not much of an improvement on 1892, when Harrison got 35,002 votes, Weaver 26,965, and Cleveland 14,243. The Democrats and Populists combined on one of the four Electors and elected him. In June of this year, however, the Republicans beat the Dem-Pop fusion ticket in Oregon by 12,000 majority on the gold standard issue. They carried the Legislature, and a few weeks ago chose a trustworthy gold standard man to represent them in the Senate.

In 1896 the State of Washington voted as follows:

Bryan, free silver, 16 to 1	51,646
McKinley, gold standard	39,153
Majority for Bryan and rotten money	12,493

The fusionists also elected by big majorities the two Congressmen the State is entitled to. This year the Republicans have swept the State, electing both Congressmen and carrying the Legislature. The fusionists have been routed, and Washington has become a gold standard State.

Thus the three Pacific States, with seventeen electoral votes, have abjured "Demo-Popery" and planted themselves firmly on the world's gold standard. They are resolved that all debts, national and private, shall be paid in as good money as that the debtors contracted to pay in. The hard times which grew out of the silver panic of 1893 hit those States severely. Those hard times also gave the Populist cranks and the rotten money Democrats an opportunity to lead astray many ignorant and indebted men. The latter were told that free coinage would give them immediate relief. But prosperity has disarmed the cranks and the demagogues and those three States, with a population of not over 2¼ millions, have given a united Republican majority of about 50,000. The Pacific coast has done nobly.

A VISIONARY SCHEME.

A dispatch comes from Paris to the effect that an extraordinary proposition has been made to the American Peace Commissioners by "the Commercial company of the United States and the Philippines," offering to give Spain $175,000,000 for its sovereign rights over the Philippines, to give the United States as a bonus indemnity $125,000,000, and reserve for a working capital $100,000,000. It is further stated that the company wants the Philippines to be governed for twenty-five years like a Territory of the United States, the company having the right to nominate half the Legislature, to fix and arrange all duties, to establish banks and issue currency, and to name two-thirds of the city and county officials, in consideration of which it will pay all United States officials and maintain a police force and standing army.

If this ridiculous story is not purely the invention of some faking reporter the promoter of such a scheme must be some half crazy fellow, who probably has not money enough to pay his cigar, whisky, and laundry bills. Be that as it may, the scheme is too silly for even serious consideration, though it is not unlikely that all sorts of ridiculous propositions will be made for "the disposition of the Philippines." The United States has not gone to the Philippines for the purpose of farming them out to visionary speculators or selling them out to any one. It will take them and administer them itself on common sense and good government principles. If the Mormon promoter of this alleged scheme has $400,000,000 at his command he will have to invest it elsewhere. It is more likely that he has not $40 at his command. If he is a son of Brigham Young, as is stated, it is evident he is not a chip of the old block. The old gentleman would have had more sense than to make such a proposition.

THEY WANT A NEW CONSTITUTION.

The President of the Civic federation has appointed a committee which is to draft a report to the voters, setting forth the reasons why in its opinion a constitutional convention should be called. The committee is to follow this up by efforts to induce the next General Assembly to submit to the people in 1900 the question whether such a convention shall be called. If 34 Senators and 102 Representatives vote in the affirmative that proposition can be submitted and not otherwise.

The reasons which are to be assigned by the committee for calling a convention to remodel the constitution are as follows:

> Necessity for a unification of the governments of Cook County and the City of Chicago, and another charter for the city.
>
> Necessity for curbing the power of the Legislature in passing laws such as a metropolitan police bill, affecting the local interests of Chicago.
>
> Desire to change the jury law so as to provide for a majority verdict in civil cases.
>
> Necessity to restrict the power of the Legislature in the passage of franchise measures such as the Humphrey bill and the Allen law.
>
> Necessity for reforming the justice courts of Cook County.

This list of reasons starts off with an assumption that the people of this city and county are in favor of a unification of their governments. They have never said so. They have never petitioned for a change. Those who demand this change are amiable theorists, or crafty politicians who see in consolidation boundless opportunities for booty. The reasons against the proposed consolidation scheme are so strong that any new constitution providing for it would be defeated—no matter how good its other provisions might be—by the decisively adverse vote of Cook County. But if this change is deemed so desirable why do not its friends draft a constitutional amendment and have it submitted?

It may be desirable to provide for a majority verdict of juries in civil cases. But that question has not been discussed before the people. For all that is known they may be utterly averse to such a radical innovation. There is no certainty that a constitutional convention would favor such an alteration of the jury system. It is absurd therefore to assign that as a reason for calling a convention. The people should be persuaded first that the change is desirable.

The Chicago justice courts are not all they should be, but Judge Gary has shown how to better them. Abolish the fee system of paying the justices. No constitutional convention is needed to do that. The Legislature has ample power.

The committee desires to curb the power of the Legislature so that it cannot pass laws affecting the local interests of Chicago, like a metropolitan police bill, or measures of more general application like the Humphrey bill or the Allen law. Then it is the desire of the committee either to give the government of the consolidated city and county powers more extensive than those it has now—which would be dangerous as long as tough wards elect tough Aldermen—or to go into long and elaborate special legislation in the proposed new constitution defining minutely what the powers of the new city government shall be.

But behind the members of the committee stand the far more influential men who want many of the present restrictions on the power of the Legislature removed. The corporate interests want to do away with the restrictions on special legislation. So do the politicians. The latter are also specially anxious to get rid of existing limitations on taxation and on indebtedness—State as well as municipal. They would like to see the latter enabled to blanket mortgage themselves and the former to embark in vast internal improvement schemes.

John S. Miller, the well-known lawyer, is one of the members of the committee. He is not, however, a fanatical advocate of a constitutional convention. He stated at the meeting held Saturday that—

> While he was not opposed to a constitutional convention, he doubted whether one were possible or desirable. There was, he said, a popular apprehension that if a constitutional convention were held in the clash of contending and rival interests some of the safeguards to popular rights contained in the present instrument would be lost and the result would be not as good a constitution as the old one.

The "safeguards to popular rights" cover the limitations mentioned above, which were extorted from the reluctant politicians in 1870 by a people bending under the weight of local indebtedness and taxation. Mr. Miller stated further that—

> The local troubles in Chicago could be settled without a convention. Where the constitution needed changing it could be done by amendment. What Chicago must first do, whatever plan was decided on, was to have the people decide what they wanted. Capable men should draw up a plan of local government, and that being determined on—and it was a piece of work which must not be done hastily—then get it incorporated in the law of the State, either by a constitutional convention or by an amendment to the constitution, as might seem the easier.

Precisely so. The first thing to be done as regards local government is to find out not what theorists want but what the people want. The next thing to be done will be to determine how to get most easily what they desire. But, as was stated by Mr. Miller, and as THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly declared, that improvement comes not from a better charter but from better officeholders. Mr. Miller was quite right when he declared that—

> Municipal governments will be good or bad, regardless of the system, according as public sentiment demands a good government and elects good men to office. With our present system we can have good government if we elect the proper men to office, and if we do not we cannot have good government even with the best system.

The way to secure reforms is to reform the electorate. That is slow, hard work, and enthusiasts who desire immediate results never will undertake it. As the drys want to make men sober by statute instead of moral suasion, so do other individuals fancy that good government can be secured by statutes instead of by educating the voters up to a higher standard.

MR. CURTIS of Iroquois—formerly Kankakee—should drop a small coin in the slot and ascertain his exact political weight.

IT would be unkind, perhaps, to intimate that Lord Salisbury was talking through his champagne glass.

IT was a case in which the people loved Roosevelt more and Croker less.

JERRY SIMPSON, being no longer worth his salary as a freak in the sideshow, has been discharged, and the Democratic circus and menagerie will worry along without him hereafter.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Charge of the Kiss Brigade.

Half a mile, half a mile,
Half a mile onward,
Running the gantlet 'twixt
Maidens two hundred!
"Forward, the Kiss Brigade!
Here Deignan comes!" they said;
Through the dread lane he sped,
Through the Two Hundred.

"Forward, the Kiss Brigade!"
Was there a girl dismayed?
Not though the soldier gasped,
Trembled and wondered:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to kiss or die:
Bravely they charged on him,
Charged the Two Hundred.

Kisses to right of him,
Kisses to left of him,
Kisses in front of him,
Onward he blundered.
Stormed at by Hawkeye belle—
Never a breathing spell—
Blindly he tore his way
Down through the line, pell mell,
Through the Two Hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O, the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
'Rah for the charge they made!
'Rah for the Kiss Brigade!
Lovely Two Hundred!

Providential Deliverance.

"There is one danger we escaped in this last campaign, anyhow."

"What is that?"

"It never occurred to anybody to manufacture a campaign cigaroot."

PERSONALS.

Lady Henry Somerset, who has been in poor health, has been living almost in retirement in England for some time. She has occupied her leisure in modeling a statuette of her late friend and coöperator in the temperance cause, Miss Frances Willard.

Though one of the best Greek scholars now living Swinburne, the poet, told a friend visiting his Putney hermitage recently that he was rather proud of leaving Baliol without a degree. "I couldn't settle down at Oxford," he said, "so I went to Landor and Italy."

The ex-Queen Isabella is living in comparative seclusion, under the name of the Countess of Toledo, at the Villa Duranty, close to Fontainebleau. The victories of the United States have saddened the Queen, who had been looking forward to a visit early next year from her grandson, King Alfonso.

Francis W. Cushman of Tacoma, who has been elected to Congress against J. Hamilton Lewis, is called by his friends the "Abraham Lincoln of the Coast," and he is a breezy and forceful representative of the Pacific slope, who has been an outspoken friend of the gold standard ever since the issue was raised.

On Oct. 26 Johann Strauss celebrated his 73d birthday in Vienna. The old "Waltz King" is in excellent health and youthful spirits, and received a great crowd of his friends and admirers, with many flowers and congratulatory telegrams. He is still active in composing music, and is said to be looking for a good libretto for another comic opera.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

A Kansas paper, referring to a fatal accident which befell a prominent citizen, says he "met death at the hands of a horse."—Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Browne—"Yes, we used to let Tommy sit on the dictionary when he took his piano lessons, but his father put a stop to it." Mrs. Greene—"Why so? 'Fraid it would hurt the book?" Mrs. Browne—"No; it was too much like punning; playing on words, you know."—Boston Transcript.

He Kept It.—"He is the most notable rich man in this section of the West." "Ah?" "Yes, we have plenty of rich men who come here without a cent, but he is the only rich man who came here rich. I tell you, he is to be credited with a great force of character."—Detroit Journal.

Mrs. Grout—"Husbands are so different from other men!" Mrs. Snapper—"I know it. I said to John last evening, 'How the wind blows!' and he grunted and said, 'Did you ever know the wind to do anything else?'" Mrs. Grout—"That's just it. Before you were married to him he probably would have had no end of nice things to say in reply."—Boston Transcript.

"It's wonderful," said the credulous man, "simply marvelous!" "Have you been to see that fortune-teller again?" "Yes." "Don't you think most of those people are animated by purely mercenary motives?" "This one isn't. Just think of his being willing to go on telling fortunes at a dollar apiece when he could give himself a tip on a horse race or a lottery drawing and get everlastingly rich inside of twenty-four hours."—Washington Star.

WYOMING FOR SOUND MONEY.

Western State Can No Longer Be Classed in the Democratic Column.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In view of the fact that you have been for some time carrying, in your predictions, the State of Wyoming as a Democratic State, I, as an old-time subscriber, an ardent admirer of your paper, and a stanch sound money Republican, desire to call your attention to the fact that this year of 1898 has, beyond all question, removed our State from that odium. This has been done on a Republican platform which was unequivocally for sound money. I write this in order that in future years you may place our State where it belongs. As long as the Republicans of the State stand with the Republicans of the nation on the money question you can wager that we will be found in the Republican column. R. W. BRECKONS.

An Influence for Good.

Colonel Roosevelt stood for sound money as much as he did for good government. Although he will not as Governor of New York have anything to do with the legislation of Congress on this subject, his election gives the cause a prestige that cannot fail to contribute to its success. From every point of view, therefore, the result of yesterday's contest is one that will exert a powerful influence for good in both State and national affairs.—Rochester Post-Express.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Odious Allen Law to Meet Its Doom in the Next Legislature—Not a Question of Politics, but of Patriotism.

The Republicans in the coming Legislature will be placed on record. During the whole of the late canvass it has been represented that although the Republican platform did not pledge the candidates of that party to the repeal of the Allen law, on account of its having been worked for and approved by a Republican Governor, they were really as much in favor of that repeal as the Democratic candidates who were pledged to that repeal, and they would so vote. The Herald pointed out the improbability of that being the case. They could not do it without rebuking the man who has set himself up as the head of the party in this State. When they vote for that repeal they would vote at the same time to rebuke the Governor of the State, and the man who has filled at one time or another almost every position of management in the party. But the Republican members of the Legislature will be given a chance to show whether they were sincere in the promises they made from the stump and through the Republican papers. The Herald is inclined to believe that both the Republican members of the House from this county will vote for that repeal.

The Republicans have never had a better chance to show that they are honest in the promises they have made to the voters. They can do this by introducing the repeal measure instead of waiting for the Democrats to take the initiative. Because it is as certain as death and taxes that such a measure will be introduced and every member of the Legislature will be placed on record.

There is nothing in the fact that some of the men who voted for the Allen law have been returned to the Legislature. Such was only the case where the majority for the legislative candidate who voted for it, whether Republican or Democrat, was so overwhelming that it was almost an impossibility to overcome it. In several districts where there was a big majority, even, the Allen law candidates were defeated. In the cases of some of the Senatorial candidates the fact that these Senators would have a voice in the selection of a United States Senator had a wonderful effect.

The question of the repeal of the Allen law should not be regarded as one of partisanship, but of patriotism. It is conceded that no more unjust law was ever placed on the statute books of Illinois. If it had not been made a law through the efforts of a Republican Governor there would not even be a hint of politics in it.

The Republicans have made their promises. They have stated that they would repeal this law, and although it was not made a part of their platform, it is just as binding on account of the promises they made to the people. They will be given a chance to show how much those promises were worth. All the obstacles that are possible will be thrown in the way to prevent a vote, but it is bound to come. Those who unite with the Tanner forces to procure delay cannot be regarded as true friends of Illinois. There is no question as to the detestation in which the law is held. In the interest of both good government and good politics, it will be the bounden duty of the Republican members of the Legislature to vote for this repeal. It may mean a repudiation of Tanner, but he is already condemned not alone by the people of Illinois but by the most prominent Republicans all over the country. It is meet and proper that this Republican Cæsar should meet his political death at the hands of the Republican Brutuses. In no other way could the Republican members of the Legislature more strongly intrench themselves in the good wishes of the honest people of the State. The Allen law is a piece of carrion that smells to heaven. It should be removed and buried from the sight of the people.—Peoria (Ill.) Herald (Dem.).

Japan's Greatest Warship.

The recent launching of the Shikishima on the Thames attracts attention at once to the unparalleled progress in naval strength which Japan is making and to the character of the vessel which has been proclaimed by many authorities to be the most powerful battleship in the world. The former topic needs not to be discussed at this time. It is already familiar to our readers. The latter may best be dealt with by making some comparison of the Shikishima with one of our own vessels. Let us take for the purpose the Iowa, the largest of our warships now in commission.

In size the Japanese ship is much the larger, displacing 14,850 tons to the Iowa's 11,410, and measuring 400 feet long, 75½ feet wide, and 27¼ feet deep, to the Iowa's 360, 72, and 27. Each has two screws. But the Shikishima's engines are to develop 14,500 horse-power to the Iowa's 12,105. The former is therefore expected to make 18½ knots an hour, while the latter is set down for only 17. The normal coal supply of the Shikishima is 700 tons. That of the Iowa is only 625, but its bunkers have capacity for 1,795 tons.

So much for size and steam power. In armor both are equipped with Harveyized steel belts. That of the Shikishima is from 4 to 9 inches thick, while that of the Iowa has a maximum thickness of 14 inches. The former has on gun positions from 6 to 14 inches, the latter 15 inches. The Japanese ship has a deck plating from 3 to 5 inches thick, the American from 2½ to 3 inches. On the whole, therefore, we may reckon our ship to be a little the more heavily armored. That may or may not be an advantage. It has been well said that a ship's own guns are its best protection.

In armament each ship has, to begin with, four 12-inch guns. These are supplemented on the Shikishima with four quick-firing 6-inch guns, and on the Iowa eight 8-inch guns. Expert opinions differ concerning the comparative merits of such batteries. There is much to be said in favor of each. In our war with Spain the 8-inch guns did splendid work, and so did the quick-firers of smaller caliber. In the secondary battery the Shikishima has twenty 12-pounders and eight machine guns, while the Iowa has six 4-inch quick-firers, twenty 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, and four machine guns. The Shikishima has five and the Iowa six torpedo tubes. On the whole, therefore, it does not appear that the Japanese ship is notably if at all stronger in armament than the American, although the latter is the smaller and by three years the older. Indeed, the opinion is entirely worthy of respect that the Iowa is the equal of the Shikishima in fighting power, excepting as the superior speed of the latter might give it the advantage in position. As to the "men behind the guns," it is an open question whether or not 505 Americans would be a match for 741 Japs, with a smaller and more compact ship to man.—New York Tribune.

Change ships, guns, and men with the Japanese, the Shikishima would capture or sink the Iowa in a short time. But let the Japs fight the bigger English built ship and it might take the Americans behind the Iowa's guns a little longer to forcibly lower the colors of the Jap ship, which might last half an hour, not more. It is not much of an "open question whether 505 Americans would be a match for 741 Japs." The gunnery would not continue long till "Old Glory" would close that question.

Free Coinage Is Dead, Says John Sherman.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—"Free coinage of silver is dead. It will not again in the lifetime of the present generation be seriously considered. This, to my mind, is the meaning of the verdict of the people at the elections of last Tuesday."

The above prediction was made by the Hon. John Sherman, the great Republican authority on financial questions, at his residence tonight.

"I do not like to be interviewed," said he, "and I cannot see of what possible interest my opinions can be. I am now out of politics, and it is neither my purpose nor my desire to stand, in the least respect, as the mouthpiece of the Republican party. There are others, now in power, who ought to speak for the party. It is my opinion, however, that the election just won by the Republicans in so signal a fashion effectually disposes of the financial question for many years to come. Free coinage has been the shibboleth of the Western country, but nowhere as in the West have the people appeared to repudiate that doctrine. The vote shows that the men of that great portion of our country, the producers, have abandoned the fallacies they have been following and are ready to return to the party of sound money. Good times and prosperity are unanswerable arguments. It is difficult to preach the doctrines of free silver when the farmer is getting the highest price in years for his wheat and capital everywhere is seeking labor and paying it remunerative wages. The people in the past have gone off after strange gods, but they have invariably returned to sound principles. These things seem to run in waves, and free coinage in the last Presidential campaign reached its highest stage. It is now on the ebb, and I firmly believe it will not again be heard of seriously as a campaign issue.

"The country is most certainly to be congratulated upon the result, so far as the Senate is concerned. In some of the Western States, where a few months ago it was hardly hoped the Republicans could win, Republican Legislatures have been elected, thus insuring the election of sound money Senators to the United States Senate, where for several years we have been lacking in votes of this character. It will be no longer possible for the Senate to threaten the business interests of the country by the passage of bills that attack the value of our currency and seek to precipitate us to a silver standard. Whatever accidents may happen, the Senate is secure, and the people, realizing the condition of affairs that have threatened them, have made it so. No, it will be useless now to agitate the question of free coinage. It is dead and was buried by the ballots of last Tuesday.

"With the return of the country to the principles of sound money the Populist party will have no hold upon the voters, and in the ordinary course of events it will go out of existence. The vote cast in the State where the Populists have been strongest indicates that that party is rapidly disintegrating. It is following in the footsteps of every other party that has existed solely for the purpose of advocating visionary ideas and ultra views on economic questions."—N. Y. World.

Another Trust Rumored.

Another trust is in process of formation. This time it will be a consolidation of all the sash, door, and blind interests of America. The new company will probably be known as the Consolidated Sash, Door and Blind company. The combination is backed by English capital.

The new trust has been secretly forming during the last ten months. During that time there have been several meetings of the persons interested, but not until last Friday night did the movement take anything like definite and decided form.

Men interested in the largest sash, door, and blind factories in the United States met at the Imperial Hotel on that evening.

There were present representatives of the Hall-Munson company of Bay Mills, Mich.; the Payne Lumber company, the Moran company, the T. M. Gould company of Oshkosh, Wis.; the Big Rapids Door and Blind company, the W. B. Mershau company of Saginaw, Mich.; and of other large factories along the Mississippi River.

At this meeting the preliminary plans and details of the new trust were discussed. It is understood that each company coming into the trust will receive its pro rata of the capital stock of the company, which will be $12,000,000, mostly water.

Colonel H. S. Peck of Waterbury, Conn., formerly of Chicago, is at the head of the new trust as the representative of the English capital. Colonel Peck said:

"The new trust will be capitalized at $12,000,000. We expect to control the sash, door, and blind industry of the United States. The men who are furnishing this enormous capital see much money in a trust of this character, and will be liberal in their dealings with the manufacturers who are expected to come into the combine.

"The trust has been forming for the last ten months and is now assuming definite shape. The meeting tonight was for the purpose of discussing the preliminary details. Another meeting will soon be held, when the articles of agreement will be signed and the trust fully organized."

It is said that there is at present invested in this country $70,000,000 in the sash, door, and blind business. In the factories operated by this capital there are 48,000 employés, who are paid total yearly wages of $30,000,000, while the value of the output of these factories is estimated at $96,000,000 yearly.

In all there are 2,200 factories scattered throughout the United States. It is not understood that the new trust will control all of these factories from the beginning, but, according to the plan, it will control the biggest of them, and in the end will become so powerful that it will have control of the sash, door, and blind business of the world.—New York World.

Norway Plans to Quit Sweden.

Christiania, Nov. 11.—The Storthing took today what diplomats believe to be the first step toward a breach of the union of Sweden and Norway. A resolution introduced by a leading member of the Radical party to provide a purely Norwegian flag, without the old emblem of the union with Sweden, was adopted.

The present session of the Storthing has been a stormy one, and for the first time in the history of Scandinavia the champions of Norwegian independence are in the majority. One of the first proceedings of this session was to invest the Storthing with the power to turn the regular troops into the "Landevaern" (militia), the use of which, according to the old constitutional provision, is forbidden beyond the Swedish frontiers. This deprives King Oscar of the last chance to use the Norwegian army for the common defense.

Before the Storthing adjourns it is believed that Norway will demand her own consular and diplomatic service.—New York Journal.

[A little difference in language is allowed to deprive Norway of the powerful support and assistance of Sweden. Norway's two millions will lose the help of the more powerful country in case of "stress and strain." What folly!]

A New Railroad Monopoly Conspiracy.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Joint Traffic association is a criminal conspiracy against the public welfare.

In fear of the penalties of the law the Joint Traffic association has dissolved itself. But it is now announced that the members of the Central Passenger association think they have discovered a means by which they can defeat the decision and evade the law by professing to coöperate with it.

The facts are simple enough.

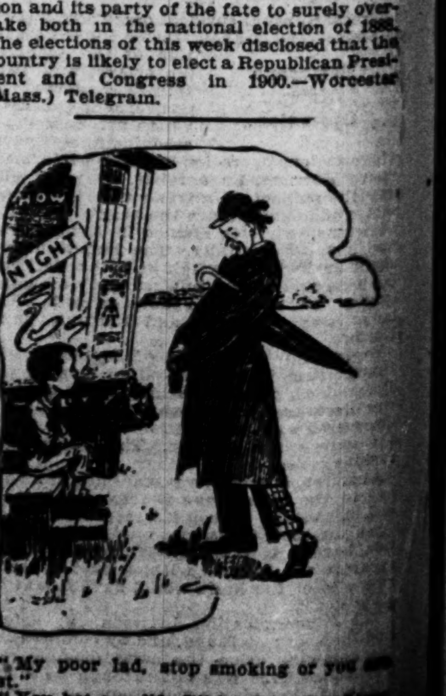
The law is intended to provide for free competition. All these associations are formed to defeat that purpose. The Supreme Court has decided that such combinations are illegal, void, and criminal.

But why is there no organized effort in New York to defeat their purposes? They have already diverted from New York a considerable part of New York's export trade, on which its import trade and all the rest of its greatness depend.

Why is there nowhere in New York an organization to defend the city's commerce against such inroads as have been made by "differentials"—which, being interpreted, mean railroad bonuses to shippers to send their freight and passengers to other ports rather than to this?—New York World.

Republican in 1900.

The result of the Congressional election is significant. For the first time since 1870 the country unmistakably sustains the administration at the Congressional election of the off year. In 1874, 1878, 1882, 1890, and 1894 the party represented by the administration lost the House by slaughter of its members overwhelmingly, while in 1886 the Democratic loss, though not disastrous, was severe and sufficient to warn the administration and its party of the fate to surely overtake both in the national election of 1888. The elections of this week disclosed that the country is likely to elect a Republican President and Congress in 1900.—Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.



"My poor lad, stop smoking or you are lost."

"You bet yer life I'll be that when I see father a-coming."—Pick-Me-Up.

REFUGEE EDITOR TO SEE M'KINLEY.

Alexander Manly, Wilmington's Negro Publisher, Now in Washington.

HIS PERILOUS JOURNEY.

Analysis of the Results of the President's Western Trip.

AMERICA'S HEAVY EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.

Negro Editor a Refugee in Washington.

A refugee here, and afraid even to let his place of residence be known, is Alexander Manly, the negro editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Record. Manly disappeared from Wilmington just before his printing office was wrecked and burned last week, and the whole South, whose women he villified in his editorials, has been looking for him.

The hunted negro rode at night through woods and marsh until clear of Wilmington, and then taking to the railroads, doubled several times upon his route until he reached Washington. His address here is 1532 Fifteenth street, Northwest, although the Patterson family, who occupy the house, strenuously deny he is in town.

Manly has sought the advice of "Colonel" Perry Carson and Edward Cooper, editor of the Colored American, with regard to his case. Aided by them and others he is raising a fund to pay a firm of New York lawyers which he has employed to represent him before the President and the Department of Justice. His case will be submitted tomorrow or Tuesday.

Representative White, the "negro boss" of North Carolina, also has reached here. "I was elected by 6,000 majority," says White, "but they have cut me down to 2,500. I am going to stay here until I get my certificate of election from the Governor. I am not afraid of the people in my district, the Second, but I fear if I go back those devils in Wilmington would go down to Tarbaro and murder me.

"I left Raleigh Thursday. On the same train with me, in the sleepers were A. C. Scott, my law partner, and E. H. Henderson, with their families. They were driven out of Wilmington with guns. Their fear at every station we stopped at was pitiable. Each was armed, and declared he would die defending his family. The train was guarded at both ends. At Wilson I got off for a few minutes, and Scott, going to the car platform, saw two soldiers standing near the station. So great was his fear and so far unhinged was his mind that he had to be restrained from firing. He believed they were after him, and cried out, 'I will kill one. I will kill one.' It was an awful trip."

Another refugee is the Rev. L. S. Lee, colored pastor of a Wilmington church. He left because warned to go, although he says he was mistaken for John Lee, a colored committeeman in bad odor. Silas P. Wright, former Mayor of Wilmington, is at the National Hotel, having come here to avoid unpleasantness at home. Every train brings colored people from the race riot States.

Effect of the President's Western Trip.

President McKinley's Western trip is credited by politicians with having had great influence on the elections, and reciprocally the attitude of the people during that remarkable tour certainly fixed the policy of expansion more firmly on the administration. The returns from the country along the line of the President's tour are therefore peculiarly interesting. The journey, so far as the speaking was concerned, extended from Chicago to Omaha and back to Burlington. A day was spent in St. Louis, and then the President went by daylight from Terre Haute to Springfield and thence back to Chicago. After the peace jubilee there was another daylight trip, with frequent stops, from Logansport south to Indianapolis, east to Cincinnati, and north to Columbus, where the speaking ended.

The journey westward from Chicago took in the Congressional districts of Hopkins, Hitt, and Prince in Illinois, and Curtis, Cousins, Hull, Dolliver, and Hager in Iowa. All were reëlected by large majorities. A day was spent in Omaha, and Dave Mercer, the Republican Congressman, is reëlected, while the State has turned a somersault into the Republican column, or nearly so. Returning through Iowa, the districts of Hager, Hepburn, Lacey, and Clark were traversed. All were reëlected and Lacey pulled out of a hard fight against Weaver. The next day saw the Presidential party at St. Louis. There are three Republican Congressmen in that city, and all were reëlected. The next morning the speaking began at Terre Haute. Congressman Faris was in difficulties, but he was reëlected by a narrow majority. Crossing into Illinois the President cut across the corner of Pash Warner's district, and he was reëlected. Three Democratic districts were crossed to reach Springfield and Jett's majority was cut down or obliterated. Then the route turned northward by the Illinois Central through Warner's district again and bisecting Joe Cannon's bailiwick, with results fortunate for both Republicans. Seven districts are in Chicago, where the stop for the peace jubilee was held. Three normal districts went back to Democracy, but four Republicans were reëlected, and Boutell and Lorimer were pulled out of deep holes. After the jubilee the President spoke frequently in the districts of Steele, Landis, Overstreet, and Watson in Indiana. All were reëlected, although Landis and Overstreet were in agony before the election.

From the Indiana line the Presidential train crossed a corner of Brenner's Democratic district in Ohio without defeating him. The two Cincinnati Republican Congressmen were reëlected, as were Brown and Weaver, also of the dominant party. At Columbus the speaking tour ended. Lentz, the pestiferous Democrat who represents the Ohio capital in Congress, was given the scare of his life, and probably would have been defeated but for Governor Bushnell's treachery.

The President's trip during the speaking hours took him into fifteen districts in Illinois, eight in Iowa, one in Nebraska, three in Missouri, five in Indiana, and six in Ohio, a total of thirty-eight, and from these at least thirty Republican Congressmen were returned. Several of these thirty are in districts where the result was more than doubtful.

Changes in the House.

Nearly one-third of the members of the next House will be men who are not now serving in Congress, the number of changes being 110, but some of the new Representatives have had legislative experience in former Congresses. More new faces will be in the delegation from New York than any other State, the number being eighteen. Pennsylvania is second on the list with ten and Illinois third with nine. The other States will have new members as follows: Kansas, six; Iowa and Ohio, five each; California, Massachusetts, and Michigan, four each; Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia, three; Florida, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, two each; Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming, one each. There are nine States—Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont—which have returned the delegations holding seats in the present House. Six States—Delaware, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—have elected entirely new delegations. By pursuing this course these States will lose some of their strength, as long service in Congress gives the members good positions on committees, and consequently the States constantly sending new delegations do not exert as much influence as those which return Congressmen session after session.

Humphrey Owen, a newly appointed honorary attaché of the British Embassy, has arrived at his post and will be a welcome addition to society the coming season.

Visit of Prominent Canadians.

Mrs. John W. Foster will give her first at home of the season tomorrow afternoon, when Lady Laurier and Lady Davis-Davies of Canada will be presented to her friends. Mrs. Foster gives a lunch on Wednesday, in which the ladies of the Canadian commission will be presented to the ladies of the Cabinet circle—Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Gage, and Mrs. Alger. When Mr. and Mrs. Foster were in Canada last summer they were entertained most hospitably by Lady Laurier and other members of the present commission. The conference of the present year promises to be a long one, and the members from abroad have taken their rooms for a month, so there will be prolonged interest over their presence here. Their next place of meeting will be Paris. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer are to be added to the members when they meet there in May.

Lord Herschel, who has been the guest of the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote since his arrival in Washington, left for a short trip to Connecticut to visit Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Tod. He is accompanied by his secretary, Hedmunth Williamson.

Auction Sale of the Effects of Mr. and Mrs. Pollok.

An auction in one of the fine houses of Washington means a gathering of society folk who hope to pick up some bit of art in bric-à-brac or furnishing. Such an auction is in progress here at this time in the house of the late Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pollok, who perished with the ill-fated La Bourgogne. They left no children and their next of kin are living in France, so that it will be necessary to sell all of their personal property here before their estate can be settled. Mr. and Mrs. Pollok were popular society people, especially in the diplomatic set. Mr. Pollok was a successful patent attorney. One of the most celebrated of his many cases was that between the Bell estate and the heirs of the late Charles Grafton Page, in which the heirs of the latter claimed the invention of the telephone. Two of the Page heirs, Charles G. Page and Harvey L. Page, are living in Chicago. The others live in Washington. Their suit was one of the most interesting on record. This auction at the Pollok house is a quiet affair. The shadow of the tragedy seems ever present in the softly carpeted rooms and lurks in the rich hangings. Even the usual jest of the blithe auctioneer fails to awaken mirth from the quiet buyers, who sit in the fine chairs and walk curiously from room to room.

Big Exportation of American Produce.

Farmers of the United States will receive during 1898 more money from abroad for their products than in any preceding year. In the item of breadstuffs alone the exports for the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1898, amounted to $250,237,455, which is $65,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of last year, and $38,000,000 in excess of the exceptional year 1892. Provision exports also show a good record, being for the ten months of 1898, $162,880,643, against $146,607,039 in the corresponding months of last year, and $123,508,568 in 1892. Cotton exports for the ten months are $13,000,000 in excess of last year, and the number of pounds is larger than in any corresponding period in the history of the country.

The demand for American corn, which has been especially a subject of attention of late, seems to be steadily increasing. The October exports amounted to 12,547,155 bushels, against 7,979,087 in the corresponding month of last year, and for the ten months amounted to 170,086,505 bushels, against 156,356,373 in the ten months of the preceding year. Nearly all the European countries seem to be developing a taste for our corn and breadstuffs. Great Britain, which took less than 40,000,000 bushels in nine months of 1896, having taken 58,000,000 bushels in the nine months of 1898; France increased from less than 4,000,000 bushels in 1896 to over 8,000,000 bushels in 1898; Germany from less than 13,000,000 bushels in 1896 to over 32,000,000 bushels in 1898. To British North America the exports of corn were less than 8,000,000 bushels in the nine months of 1896, while they are over 21,000,000 bushels in 1898, though it is probable that a considerable percentage of this is sent into Canada in transit, and passes thence to European ports.

The hot countries do not appear to take kindly to our corn. The Central American States, which in nine months of 1897 purchased 103,634 bushels, took but 87,333 bushels in 1898; the South American countries, which in the nine months of 1897 took 42,530 bushels, took but 32,710 bushels in 1898; West Indies dropped from 564,450 bushels in 1897 to 551,956 bushels in 1898; while Mexico, which took 3,719,245 bushels in 1896, dropped to 2,797,051 in 1897, and to 17,609 bushels in 1898, the large reduction in Mexican purchases being due in part, however, to better crops in the last year than in the two preceding years.

There are some coincidences concerning the new Postmaster General, Charles Emory Smith, and Benjamin Franklin, worth mentioning. They were both editors of Philadelphia, and both filled the same office in the troublous times of war, when increased postal expenses were the problems that confronted them. It is also worth mention that the present head of the Postoffice department has not had the same difficulty in obtaining funds for the administration of affairs which the esteemed B. Franklin labored under.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Hale are stopping at the residence of Senator Hale, prior to taking possession of their home on Rhode Island avenue, which is now being put in readiness for their reception.

Official information has been received at the State department that Austria will at once raise its Minister to the United States to the rank of Ambassador. This country will respond, and Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania, the present Minister to Austria, will be made an Ambassador this winter.

Count Vinci, the Chargé d'Affaires of Italy, who has been on a three-months' leave of absence, has returned to his post.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Her Family Enjoying Life.

Mrs. Grant and her daughter, Mrs Sartoris, are enjoying the pleasant autumn days and taking long out-of-town drives daily. Mrs. Sartoris is in better health than for several winters, and is happy because her son Algernon has entirely recovered from a long siege of typhoid fever, with which he suffered at Jacksonville, Fla. He is soon to come to Washington with General Lee to take leave of his family before going to Cuba, where he is to be stationed for the winter. Mrs. Sartoris has recently joined the golf club at Chevy Chase, and attributes much of her improved health to the exercise. Mrs. Grant is as happy as a child over her completed book. Next to her children and grandchildren, she loves this offspring of her brain, and speaks of it with engaging ingenuousness. "It's a beautiful book, and I love to read it," she says. "It is extracts from my diary which I kept at the most interesting time of my life. I only wish I had kept a diary all the years of our life, for it is so interesting for me to look back upon the days when the General was with me."

Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, who have rented their house on Rhode Island avenue, expect to pass the greater part of the winter in Morristown, N. J., in order to be near their grandchildren, who reside there.

General Joe Wheeler will be a regularly elected member of the next House, and if he goes before the caucus, as his friends are anxious he should do, he will make it warm for Joe Bailey of Texas in the contest for the Democratic leadership, as represented by the nomination for Speaker.

Miss Sallie Faulkner, youngest daughter of Senator C. J. Faulkner of West Virginia, will be one of the debutantes in the Senatorial circle this winter. Miss Faulkner, who is an unusually pretty blonde, may be presented before the holidays.

PULLING WIRES FOR PARTY JOBS.

Republican Politicians Discuss the Disposal of County Positions.

MANY WHO WANT PLACES

Conference of Officers-Elect and Manager Is Set for Next Wednesday.

WILL BE AT MT. CLEMENS.

Mount Clemens, Mich., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Illinois Republicans now here say the others who agreed to meet in this place for conference will be on hand by Wednesday, when the question of patronage will be discussed. Chairman John M. Smyth, Charles S. Deneen, Samuel B. Raymond, Sheriff Pease, Henry L. Hertz, and several others were to have put in an appearance today, but Chairman Smyth broke the program by telegraphing that he could not leave Chicago before Tuesday night. Then, too, William Lorimer has been notified that the Congressional Industrial commission, of which he is a member, will meet in Washington on Tuesday, and he is going there, with the intention of returning here by Wednesday.

A large number of the party hustlers, who expect jobs this winter, will find themselves sorely disappointed. Sheriff-elect Magerstadt says he will not put in an entire new force. William Lawson in all probability will be given the chief clerkship made vacant by the election of W. H. Weber for Assessor. The heads of all departments will be changed, as Mr. Magerstadt says he is anxious to make a creditable record, and wants men in the most responsible positions under him whom he can trust.

It is intimated that Henry L. Hertz will be made clerk either of the Drainage board or the Board of Assessors. The former pays $4,000 a year and the latter $3,500, provided the County Commissioners make an appropriation for that sum.

Mr. Lorimer contends there will be no fighting between the county machine and State administration over jobs.

"It would not do the party any good to indulge in bickerings over such small things just because certain men may differ," he said. "Chicago is now a Republican city and can be kept so if the leaders act right."

Because of his experience in tax matters and the fact that he had considerable to do with framing the new law, there seems to be a desire to give Daniel D. Healy the chief clerkship to the Board of Assessors. It is also intimated the Real Estate board is preparing to trot out a candidate either for that position or chief clerk of the Board of Review.

NEBRASKA SENATE ASPIRANTS.

Many Prominent Republicans Who Are Anxious to Succeed Senator Allen in Washington.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—It is now certain that the Republicans will control the Nebraska Legislature and therefore elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Allen. There are scores of prominent Republicans who desire to go to Washington.

The three most prominent candidates at present are Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, whose residence when in Nebraska is Columbus; D. E. Thompson of Lincoln, and Judge M. L. Hayward, just defeated for Governor, who resides at Nebraska City.

The residence of candidates just at present means a great deal because the State has been divided for many years by common consent by the Platte River in two Senatorial districts, the north and south Platte countries. Omaha is classed with the north Platte and now has a Senator, so the south Platte claims the right to this time name the man.

Hayward is from that section and his friends are vigorously demanding that his recent fight for Gubernatorial honors be thus rewarded.

Among other candidates are G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln; John L. Webster, an Omaha lawyer; Charles A. Manderson, the attorney for the Burlington and Missouri River railroad; and E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee.

The fusion people are figuring on having something to say in spite of their minority. The Legislature stands on joint ballot, 73 Republicans and 60 Populists.

DEPEW MAY NOT BE SENATOR.

Platt Is Said to Have Already Selected His Old Friend, General B. F. Tracy.

New York, Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Depew boom for United States Senator is apparently in danger of collapse. The cause for the change of sentiment is the conviction that Mr. Platt picked out another candidate for his colleague in the Senate a long time before even Colonel Roosevelt was thought of for Gubernatorial candidate on condition, of course, that the Republicans won.

The man selected is said to be General B. F. Tracy and a great many Republicans believe he will land the prize.

As a matter of fact Platt has not offered the Senatorship to any one. Dr. Depew was the first and most popular Republican mentioned, and naturally the politicians began to shout his praises. But when the slump in Depew stock became manifest the talk turned to Tracy.

General Tracy has been closely associated with Platt for forty years. There is a growing impression that Mr. Platt is to reward his old friend for his loyalty in running for Mayor last year by making him a United States Senator.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

Black Hills Counties Give a Majority for Woman Suffrage, Though Showing Little Interest.

Deadwood, S. D., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The woman's suffrage amenedment has carried in all the Black Hills counties. Little interest was taken in the matter and only a small percentage of the citizens voted on the amendment.

CHANGE OF TIME.

But Twenty-six Hours to New Orleans.

The Illinois Central is the short line, the only line under one management, and the only line running solid through vestibule train, the "Limited," Chicago to Memphis and New Orleans. By change of time Sunday, Nov. 13, the "Limited" will leave Chicago at 6:45 p. m., and arrive at New Orleans 7:45 the next evening. It carries through Pullman tourist sleeping car every Monday from Chicago for Los Angeles and San Francisco via New Orleans. It connects with daily train at New Orleans for the Pacific coast. In addition, the Central runs on its fast mail train, leaving Chicago daily at 2:50 a. m. and arriving at New Orleans 7:35 a. m. the next morning, through Pullman buffet sleeping car via Jackson, Tenn., which car will be open for occupancy at 9:30 p. m. Through sleeping car for Cairo on the Southern Express leaving Chicago at 8:40 p. m. daily. Reservations and tickets of H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Main 99.

SERMON BY DR. E. E. HALE

BOSTON CLERGYMAN PREACHES IN CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Exchanges Pulpits with Dr. W. W. Fenn, Pastor of That Congregation—Discourse of the Comparative Importance and Insignificance of Man in the Universe—Paradoxical Views of His Nature Expressed in the Psalms Are Considered.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston preached to a large audience at the Church of the Messiah, Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, yesterday morning and in the afternoon at Memorial Chapel, Woodlawn avenue and Fifty-seventh street. He came to Chicago in an exchange of pulpits with Dr. W. W. Fenn, who addressed Dr. Hale's congregation in Boston yesterday.

Dr. Hale took for his text: "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" and said:

"Man is small if he compares himself with the universe of worlds. Man is large if he compares himself with what is brought under the eye by the microscope. Man is obliged to obey the laws of nature—often to scud before the gale—yet the same man controls the laws of nature and sends his messages round the world by her service. Such contrast between the two views of man appears in half the Psalms.

"The paradox is reconciled in the gospel of Christ, which is that man who is so little is still the child of God who is so great. Man partakes God's nature, though he is not God himself. God is glad when his children succeed in the world; God employs them in his affairs.

"Shall a man think of life then in the first of these relations only? or, shall he think of it in the second only? Some men do the first; they talk of themselves as 'vile, vile!' Some men say that the force who rules the universe is quite too great to care for them. Such men lose the habit of addressing God, and, alas, the habit of listening to what God says to them. On the other hand, some men take the tone of masters: 'I tame the lightning! I ride upon the storm!' and in taking this tone they laud themselves in selfishness and meanness; for they forget how they are endowed for this life of command, or who has larger objects than theirs.

"Do not give way to either of these temptations. To each of them the Savior's reply is that as he is son of God we are sons of God and his daughters. Without annoyance, without vanity, he 'accepts the universe.' In darkness he waits for the light of which he is sure. For him, indeed, there is a world larger than this world—it is the universe of law, of order, of peace, of honor, and of truth. Even as far back as David's time he was willing to say to the Judges of Israel 'Ye are God's, all of you are children of the most high.' So noble even then was the sense of the divine dignity of those who lived by law, who did God's will on earth as it is done in heaven. Our temptation is in forgetting this and living by earthly methods for earthly ends. But to maintain the vital connection between earth and heaven is the purpose of all public worship—all establishment of churches, and, in short, of all the exercises and methods of religion. That man may confirm the habit of using his infinite powers in his daily duties.

"Nothing less than the life of God shall enter into our methods as we meet the sons of man. We find honor, law, order, truth in the movement of the pole star. Honor, law, truth, order shall move the courtesy of the dinner table and the intimacies of the street car. It is the child of God who stands waiting upon the sidewalk. It is the love of God which enlists the waterfall in my service, as I his child grind the wheat from which to make my children's bread. This God is so great that it is not beneath him to take the tenderest care of the daily bread of my children. We sing to him:

> "To thee there's nothing old appears,
> To thee there's nothing new.

"And he may well change the words and say:

> "To thee there's nothing great appears;
> To thee there's nothing small.

"We are too vain to say the same thing of ourselves, we who are his children."

Memorial chapel accommodated only about half the audience that came to hear Dr. Hale in the afternoon, and the university vesper services were forsaken by many who crowded about the doors of the little chapel across the street. Dr. Hale reviewed his morning sermon, and then added a few thoughts on the practical side of the question, "What is man?"

"We must not forget, on the one hand," he said, "that we are associates of God, and we must not forget, on the other, that when we stoop to pick up a pin we should pick it up as God picks up a pin. Men are the sons of God and women are his daughters. Man is not so little that God is not mindful."

BEATON ON SUNDAY THEATERS.

Pastor of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church Says They Should Be Abolished.

The Rev. David Beaton, pastor of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, preached last night on "The Sunday Theater." He said:

"Tonight we are not to have the argument of a puritanic pastor against the Sunday theater, but the arguments and piteous appeal of the actors themselves against this curse; they have issued an appeal to the clergy, and ask their help to suppress this moral nuisance, this insidious poison against their manhood, their rights as American citizens, and their family life.

"I am in deep sympathy with the profession in its aspirations after a better life; and I shall state tonight what I think is a true indictment against the Sunday theater.

"First—It is a foe to the legitimate theater—that is, it is an enemy to dramatic art. All great and reputable actors, from Macready to Irving, have refused to play on Sunday. All respectable citizens, alive to justice and honor, ought to boycott a house which has Sunday performances, and many of them do. This has a disastrous effect on art.

"Second—It is a sin against nature. Every one must have a rest day, or physical and mental as well as moral ruin results. As the actors say, 'We are robbed of our rights as fathers, friends, and citizens, and our whole nature demoralized by this evil.'

"Third—It is a crime against society, because the Sunday theater is run purely in the interests of money. It is an economic crime; it is class robbery; it means, as all Sunday work does, seven days' work for six days' pay. We ministers have always said it—the actors now know it.

"Lastly—It is un-American; it is contrary to the genius of our American civilization and a deadly blow to our best social life. We in Chicago are some of the worst sinners in this professional tyranny, this social folly, this crime against home.

"Let us do our best to restore to the actor the sacred birthright of a rest day, which is one of his inalienable rights as an American citizen. Art, nature, society, and Americanism, alike with religion, call for the abolition of the Sunday theater."

BLUM'S SLAYER IS CAPTURED.

Charles Mulcahy Arrested by a Squad of Police While Hiding in a Dark Basement.

Charles Mulcahy, who shot and killed Samuel Blum in the latter's saloon, 4567 Wentworth avenue, Saturday night, is locked up at the Stock-Yards Police Station.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a squad of police in charge of Lieutenant William P. Clancy found the alleged murderer in the basement of the residence of Mrs. John O'Connor, in the rear of 4166 Wallace street, crouching in a dark corner. He surrendered without resistance.

Mulcahy, who is a son of Policeman Francis Mulcahy of the Central detail, shot and instantly killed Blum shortly before midnight Saturday because the latter refused to give him a drink on credit.

Accused Murderer Commits Suicide.

Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—When Frank Muth, the Sheriff's son, at noon today entered the cell of Ernst Messmann, the man accused of the murder of the Bahls, to bring him his dinner, he found that Messmann had hanged himself, by means of a towel, on the cell door.

CARE TAKEN BY MILES SHOWN.

Report on Cuban Campaign Sets Forth Facts Not Generally Known.

ORDERS FOR LANDING.

Directed Shafter to Adopt Precautions to Insure Safety of Soldiers.

IN COMMAND AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—There are some features in the official report of General Miles covering the military operations of the United States in the war with Spain which the synopsis generally published failed to bring out as clearly as their importance seems to warrant. The full report, too, contains details of the Santiago campaign which have hitherto been unpublished and which were also omitted from the digest.

These details are intimately associated with the formation, equipment, and operations of the Fifth Army Corps in the Santiago campaign. They were not referred to in the report of General Shafter given to the public.

Even a cursory reading of General Miles' report shows his desire to personally supervise the active operations of any campaign contemplated in Cuba. At his recommendation the larger part of the regular army had been mobilized at Chickamauga.

Miles' Plans Made Known.

It was his purpose, as shown by his letter to the Secretary of War, under date of April 15, to have the army thoroughly organized and equipped before transferring it from Chickamauga to Cuba. In that letter he says:

> The history of the expedition to the Crimea and to Egypt indicates the necessity of complete and perfect equipment of each military organization, and the army should be thoroughly and effectively organized in every department—infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineer corps, signal corps, construction train for building wharves, piers, etc., and repairing railway tracks and bridges, corduroying roads, etc., pontoon trains, and appliances for depot and reserve trains—in order that upon landing on foreign soil every company, battery, regiment, brigade, and division shall be in perfect condition, fully supplied and equipped to render effective service.
>
> Hence the regiments of infantry, cavalry, and light batteries of artillery should be fully supplied with tentage, camp equipment, arms, ammunition, intrenching tools, and transportation, with medical supplies and rations and food for at least six months.

April 18 General Miles urged that military operations in Cuba be deferred until the close of the rainy season, backing his recommendation with the expert opinions of Surgeon General Sternberg and Dr. Guiteras. April 22 General Miles made his recommendation that the volunteers be kept within their respective States for at least sixty days.

Delay in Furnishing Supplies.

On May 16 General Miles issued General Orders No. 54, detailing the allwance of supplies and equipment for each branch of the service. The allowance was worked out to the minutest detail. These orders, for some reason, were not issued by the Adjutant General until May 25—fifteen days after the first movement on Cuba had been inaugurated and the regulars ordered from Chickamauga to Tampa.

In like manner the orders of General Miles specifying the allowance of wheel transportation, tentage, etc., for the medical department of the army, including ambulances, stretchers, litters, bearers, etc., was not published until June 22, or two days after Shafter's army reached Baiquira, near Santiago harbor.

The blockading of Cervera's squadron in the harbor of Santiago on May 29 rendered a military campaign necessary, and the preparation for that campaign are familiar to all. General Miles says in his official report the expedition was equipped. He does not enter into the details of the equipment, but orders issued by him June 11, three days before the expedition sailed, indicate General Shafter's army was as completely supplied with every necessary equipment as far as circumstances at the time permitted.

On June 11 General Miles addressed the following orders to General Shafter:

> Have commanding officers required their transport officers to make a list of the contents of each ship, where stored, the bulk of such stores, and an estimate of how many wagonloads there are in each vessel?
>
> Do the commanding officers of organizations know exactly where their supplies are?
>
> Have arrangements been made in order that if so many rations of any kind, ammunition, hospital supplies, etc., should be required, they would know at once where they can be found?
>
> Have transports been supplied with storm anchors to hold them in place, and afford a lee for the landing of troops in case of necessity when sea is somewhat rough?
>
> What kind of small boats are supplied to each ship for the landing of the troops of that ship?
>
> Has a list been made of them, and the total number of men they can safely land at one time?
>
> Have stores been put upon transports, with a view that each organization should be complete?

General Shafter's reply to the questions is not recorded, and the details of the landing of the expedition at Baiquiri are still fresh in the minds of all who read the newspaper reports at the time.

Miles in Command.

Much has been written as to the despotism of the military forces at Santiago, and a lively controversy has started in some quarters as to whether General Shafter was in command or General Miles. The official correspondence under date of July 14 seems to settle the question beyond controversy that General Miles was in command from the day he arrived at Siboney until the day he sailed for Porto Rico.

July 14 was a busy day before Santiago. At 12:55 p. m. General Miles officially notified the Secretary of War of the Spanish acceptance of the terms of surrender.

Next comes an order to General Shafter, as follows:

> Sir: You are authorized to appoint commissioners to draw up articles of capitulation on the terms upon which the Spanish division has surrendered.

Then come the following instructions addressed to General Shafter:

> Sir: The Spanish army having surrendered, the terms of capitulation will be carried into effect with as little delay as possible. . . . You will with as little delay as practicable place such troops as are not infected with yellow fever in separate camps, and, as soon as practicable, report the number available for service with another expedition.

And again on the same date:

> Sir: For a double reason I think it would be advisable to isolate the troops that have just joined your command in separate camps on healthful ground, so as to keep them, if possible, free from infection by yellow fever. It will also form a strong force to meet any force that might by any possibility come from Holguin. Make your disposition accordingly.

The rest of the correspondence between General Miles and General Shafter has been published.

NEGRO SHOOTS A WHITE MAN.

Silas Myers Says He Wounded William Condon Because of Being Roughly Used by Him.

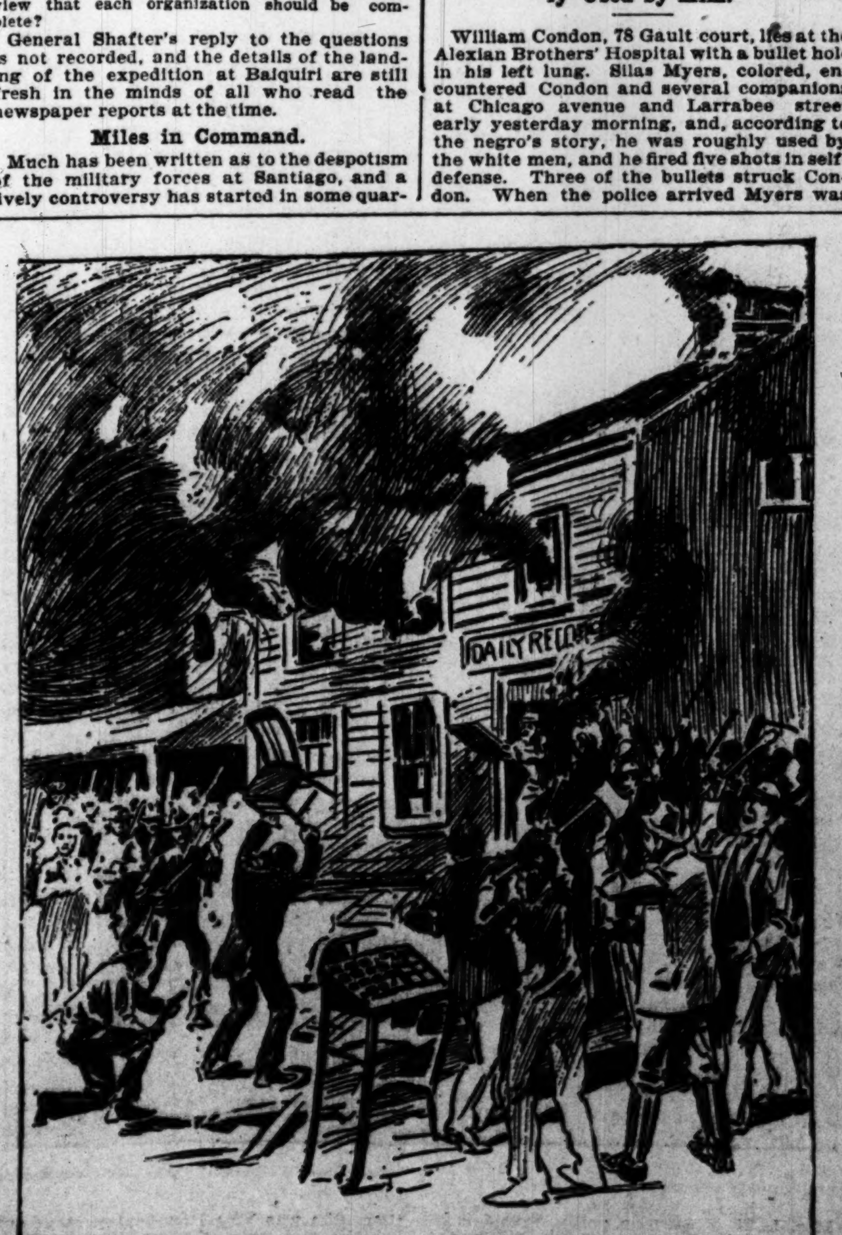
William Condon, 78 Gault court, lies at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital with a bullet hole in his left lung. Silas Myers, colored, encountered Condon and several companions at Chicago avenue and Larrabee street early yesterday morning, and, according to the negro's story, he was roughly used by the white men, and he fired five shots in self-defense. Three of the bullets struck Condon. When the police arrived Myers was not to be found, but he was later arrested at 27 Chicago avenue. Condon is a teamster. His wounds are not regarded as mortal.

Frank L. Tiffany.

Frank L. Tiffany, Company A, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, died at Camp Shipp, Anniston, Ala., on Saturday of spinal meningitis. The body will be brought to Chicago today for burial. Young Tiffany enlisted from Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis. His mother, Mrs. O. M. Tiffany, lives at 163 Webster avenue.

Governor Adams to Tour the World.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 13.—After the expiration of his term as Governor next January Governor Adams will start on a tour of the world. He will visit first the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and return through India, Egypt, and the Mediterranean.



WRECKING NEWSPAPER OFFICE AT WILMINGTON —Baltimore American.

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People say, "Is now the *best* place in Chicago to buy their China, Lamps, Bric-a-Brac and Glassware, because it is the *largest*, *best assorted* stock in Chicago, replete with *wonderful bargains*." It is located on the third floor, easily reached by all elevators; good natural light, attentive clerks, and NO FAKES. We give you *great value for your money*.

Some of the . . . Thanksgiving Bargains for today.

New Table China to Select from { 5 New French China Stock Patterns. 8 New Semi-Porcelain Stock Patterns. 25 New Dinner Sets.

We have selected 6 choice patterns of Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, two of them flowing blue, four with flower spray decorations, with gold trimmings—Goods of reputation—they will not craze.

Regular price of two, $15.98—Thanksgiving price.......... $9.98

Regular price of four, $13.48—Thanksgiving price........... $9.98

Also a beautiful Doulton Dinner Set, in blue illumined with gold, 137 pieces—Regular price, $58.00—Thanksgiving price........ $31.48

Also a Haviland Dinner Set, very handsome, wreaths of roses and forget-me-nots, 130 pcs. —Reg. price, $90.00—Thanksgiving price.... $54.98

Jardiniere Sale.

Four sizes in 4 decorations—dark blue, tinted in pink, yellow and green, flower sprays—all gold stippled finish—

7-in. 48c 8-in. 63c 9-in. 83c 10-in. 98c

Pot and Pedestal (Like Cut)

The Rob Roy, in three rich colors:—olive, red, and Peacock; height, 30 inches high, sculptured in bas-relief, illustrating the legend of Rob Roy (we control them in Chicago). Regular price, $6.48—Thanksgiving price...... $4.98

Beautiful Dickens Lamps...

in rich dark Rookwood colors, assorted shapes and decorations, with patent center draft fount, globe complete, $8.98—Thanksgiving price.......... $5.98

Our Latest Fruit Plates in China, rich gold lace border, assorted fruit centers in natural colors—Our low price is 23c each—Thanksgiving price, each.......... 18c

Japanese Chocolate Pots, 3 Patterns—Regular 33c each—Sale price.... 25c

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LOW RATES ON OUR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURIST EXCURSIONS.

Leave Chicago every Thursday via Colorado Springs and Scenic Route to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Southern Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday via Kansas City, Ft. Worth and El Paso to Los Angeles and Southern California.

These Excursion Cars are attached to Fast Passenger Trains, and their popularity is evidence that we offer the best.

Write for illustrated itinerary which gives full information and new map, sent free. Address GEO. F. LEE, City Pass'r Agent, 91 Adams St.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, NOVELTIES

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WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION,

is reached in forty-eight hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formations PREVENTS MALARIA. Also highest class passenger steamers are dispatched every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For particulars apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York, ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st., Chicago.

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Only address—no Branch Store. Send for catalogue.

KNOX HATS.

Perfect Fall Shapes now ready. Quality the best.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO. Palmer House Block.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.

E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

CY WARMAN FINDS ROMANCE IN THE BUILDING OF RAILWAYS.

His "Story of the Railroad" Tells of the Dangers and Difficulties Encountered by the Builders of the Great Transcontinental Lines—He Drops Too Often Into the Manner of Fiction, but Makes an Interesting Volume.

CY WARMAN'S "The Story of the Railroad" (Appleton) is the fourth volume in the excellent "Story of the West" series edited by Ripley Hitchcock. The Indian, the mine, and the cowboy were treated in the preceding volumes by able writers, and now Mr. Warman has dealt with the romantic history of pioneer railway building in the West, and has done it with a skill and spirit that make the book as valuable as its companion volumes.

Being himself a locomotive engineer, the author has approached his subject with both knowledge and enthusiasm. The only adverse criticism that suggests itself is that Mr. Warman's effort to avoid a dry historical style has at times led him too far in the other direction, as where he has expanded certain incidents into the form usually reserved for fiction. Some of these dialogue passages could have been spared with benefit to the symmetry and dignity of the volume. Nevertheless, the book stands the test of holding the interest, and it tells the story of the building of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Santa Fé, and Southern Pacific concisely, spiritedly, and accurately.

The allegorical introduction on the passing of the West is an excellent bit of work. Then the tracing of the idea of a transcontinental railroad from its inception to its realization is well done. Sidney Breese first recommended this idea to Congress in 1846, but this was the result of the labors of Asa Whitney, a New York merchant, who lived and died an enthusiast on the project. For twenty years Whitney clung to his idea that such a railroad would bring in a wealth of Oriental trade sufficient to pay for its cost. He gave his enthusiasm, his fortune, if not his life, to the work, but when Congress finally, in 1853, made a grudging appropriation for the preliminary survey, it was too late for him to enjoy any of its fruits. He would have died still more obscurely if the world could have known then, as it knows now, that when the road was built it would get only five cents' worth of through traffic to ninety-five cents' worth of local business.

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"We know now," says Mr. Warman, "that the revenue derived from the Asiatic trade—in fact, from all through business—would not do much more than supply the tallow required to cool the pins that were heated by the sands of the desert through which the road was to run. Veritable dreamers were the early friends of the Pacific railroad." But, as in the case of our war with Spain, the country got a greater thing than what it went out to get. The railroad not only preserved the unity of the nation and populated half a continent, but it actually changed the climate and soil, rendering habitable and tillable the vast stretches of "desert" traversed by the steel rails.

The author credits General Sherman with being the moving spirit of the Union Pacific project, while General Dodge was the road's chief builder. After the charter had gone begging for years Congress finally took the matter up in earnest in 1864, doubled the land grant, and enlarged the inducements to capitalists, so that finally enough money was collected to buy a flag and a few firecrackers, and then, with a blare of trumpets and a roll of drums, ground was broken at Omaha. It was a far cry from that day to May 10, 1869, when the rails of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific finally met on the eastern slopes of the Rockies, and the last spike was driven. Into those five years was crowded a strange and romantic history of toil, fighting, and achievement. As Mr. Warman says, the completion of the transcontinental line was one of the few really great events in the country's history—an event that "stands out like a white milepost on a burnt prairie."

The men making the road found no ties on the treeless desert. For mile after mile they found no stone for rockwork. There was no coal or wood or fuel of any sort, save the chips that passed for fuel on the plains. In short, they found absolutely nothing; only the right of way and the west wind sighing over the dry waste of a waveless sea. The cost of transporting a locomotive was enormously high. If one were to lay a line of $1 bills along the towpath, end to end, it would not cover the cost of the first ties put under the track.

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Mr. Warman justly ranks as heroes the engineers or pathfinders who surveyed the line across the plains, amid hourly peril from Indians. He has little use for the "experts" sent out from Washington to condemn or approve, when they had never seen a Western plain before, and did not "know a switchback from a semaphore." He gives many humorous anecdotes of these "experts," one of whom ordered a cold passenger coach into the shops in order that the heating apparatus might be taken out and put into the "front end."

But the Indians naturally furnish the author with the larger part of his romantic materials. The awful cry, "The Sioux! The Sioux!" was something that the workers lived in dread of night and day. When the end of the line was only 200 miles out on the plains General Dodge was stopped one day in his private car by a telegraph operator, who informed him that the Indians had surrounded the construction train and were burning it and killing the workmen. The General called for volunteers to go to the rescue. Every man within sound of his voice fell in. "All aboard!" cried the General, and away they went. Never had such running been seen on that new track. Away out on the plains the smoke of the burning train was visible. The rescuing party dashed into the bloody and plundering Sioux before they knew what had struck them, and after a brisk battle the redskins took to their heels, carrying their dead and wounded with them.

The stories of Indian fights along the Union Pacific alone would make a big book. Unfortunately, Mr. Warman expands some of them with dialogue in a way that detracts from the authentic nature of his work. But he makes an interesting and valuable volume, and certain features, like the historic war between the Santa Fé and the Denver and Rio Grande companies for possession of the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas are fully as interesting as the Indian fights. As a whole, the volume throbs with the life of its subject, sparkles with its humor, and is not without a dash of its pathos.

Fresh Literary Notes.

The late Charles A. Dana's "Recollections of the Civil War," to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co., will be one of the most important volumes of historical, political, and personal reminiscences to appear this season.

Henry Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis," is now at work on an important historical novel of German life to be called "The Knights of the Cross." It will show Poland at the moment when it emerged from the desperate struggle between Teuton and Slav and became a strong commonwealth.

Chicagoans will note with pleasure that Peter Dunne, writer of the funny Dooley dialogues that are familiar to the readers of two evening papers in this city, has collected the best of these and put them into book form under the title "Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War." The volume is to be issued Nov. 16 by Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce a new book by Amelia E. Barr, to be called "Maids, Wives, and Bachelors." It is a collection of papers which Mrs. Barr has written for various journals upon social topics. The same publishers also announce a biography of Emperor William by Maurice Leudet. This has been translated from the French, and sixty-seven portraits have been added to the work.

Arrangements are in progress for the publication of the posthumous works of the late Edmond de Goncourt. These consist mainly of certain essays in art criticism, and a five-act drama which had been accepted for production at a Vienna theater, and was actually in rehearsal at the time of the author's death. There is also, of course, the complete, unexpurgated version of the diary; but that is not to appear for another twenty years.

Henry D. Lloyd of Chicago is about to undertake a new literary enterprise along the same lines as his "Labor Copartnership." He intends soon to go to New Zealand to study the actual results of New Zealand democracy. "The plain people of New Zealand," he says, "are doing with business and social success a great many things which men who claim to be our leaders here tell us cannot be done unless we 'change human nature.' I do not believe the New-Zealanders have any less human nature than we have, and I am going over to see how they have made so much better use of theirs than we have of ours."

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Secret.

WHEN Doris married I arranged to allow her a couple of hundred a year, on condition that she kept it a secret. I am blessed with a number of other nieces to whom I have no desire to allow anything. They are all nice girls, in their way, and I've no particular fault to find with them; but they aren't Doris. She was always my favorite, from the time she began to talk. No doubt it was artful of her mother to teach her to say, "Nice uncle!" before she could toddle; but she did, and that settled the question of favoritism.

Doris is a romantic young person, with a weakness for writing poetry, and all that sort of thing, and she had some scruples about keeping a secret from her husband; but I insisted.

"Of course, if Harry should ever be hard up, you'll have to tell him and go shares," I said. "But if he has a fault——"

"He hasn't," she assured me.

When they had been married about fifteen months she called at my office one afternoon. She kissed me three times, and termed me "Dear old uncle" twice; so I knew that she had come to propose something preposterous.

"Well, madam," I inquired, crossing my legs and folding my hands judicially, "may I ask the real purport of this demonstration?"

She traced the pattern of the carpet thoughtfully with her parasol. "It is getting rather worn," she said, "and the pattern is too small. I should have a warmer color next time if I were you; and—O! I came to propose something."

"Yes, my dear," I said calmly, "I could have told you that."

"I was going to say that you were quite right about that allowance of mine. It is kind of you, uncle, really." She touched my arm with her tiny gloved hand, and I patted it.

"I trust Harry hasn't been plunging?" I asked, with alarm.

"O, dear, no!" she cried. "How could you imagine such a thing?"

"Then how is my wisdom proved?"

"I am going to explain. You—you won't be cross—or satirical—will you, uncle, dear?"

"I hope not."

"It's this, uncle. You know how fond Harry is of painting, and how he gets up early and does such lovely pictures before he goes to the city?"

"Ye—es. Go on, my dear."

"I call them beautiful; but they don't have them at the Academy—I'm sure it's only jealousy—and he can't sell them often, you know."

"Umph!" I thought she wanted me to purchase them.

"I want you to get an agent to buy some—with my allowance—which Harry knows nothing about." I was preparing to object, but she put her hand on my shoulder. "It would please poor Harry so," she pleaded, "and I should be just as well off. He would be sure to buy things for me and the baby with the money. If he didn't, we have everything we really need. He is so good and kind to me, and—I do so want to—uncle dear." She paused for breath, with her big eyes looking so entreatingly. I wiped my pen carefully and considered.

"Master Harry is a sufficiently lucky man, without being a great artist," I said at last.

"It would please me, uncle."

"My dear child, the allowance is to be spent entirely at your own discretion. It's a good plan—of a good little woman." She jumped up and fairly hugged me, until I had to protest that one of my clerks might come in.

Doris' plans were duly carried out—they generally are. We bought eleven of the masterpieces for $215. Doris was in high glee, and actually offered to stand me lunch out of her small balance. Strange to say, Harry made no mention of the sale to her, though he seemed jubilant. So we felt sure that he was preparing some grand surprise. When a week had passed, however, I began to feel uneasy. Then he called at the office.

"I want to consult you about something, uncle," he said. "It is a secret from Doris, you must understand."

"Yes," said I, rubbing my hands and laughing up my sleeve. "Yes, my boy."

"I've sold some of my old daubs," he continued, with a hearty laugh, "for a couple of hundred. It's quite a windfall. So I want to do something for Dorry with the money."

"Exactly," I agreed.

"You know she wrote a book of poems before we were married, called 'Roseleaves'—not half bad, either."

"Yes, of course, I know; but I wouldn't encourage her to do any more if I were you, Harry. She's better occupied with her baby and house—and husband."

"Certainly, but they were published at her own risk—or——?" He looked at me.

"Mine? Well, I'm afraid so."

"It has always been a sad point with her that they didn't go off better. So I thought perhaps we could arrange to buy the lot with my two hundred. It would please her awfully, poor little woman."

I nearly choked with laughter, but I managed to control my countenance.

"A splendid idea, and does you great credit," I told him.

We arranged it so successfully that in a few days a check went to Doris from her publishers for $200.

She came round just before dinner next day to tell me; but, to my surprise, she seemed dismal. After a few minutes' gloomy conversation, she sat down on the rug at my feet as she used to do when she was a child, sobbing as if her heart would break.

"He has never said one word to me about the pictures," she cried; "and—and—I looked in his check book—and—and he's spent it all. I know it is on—some one else."

"I have more faith in Harry than his foolish little wife has," I said, cheerily. "Come, come, dear, you mustn't give way like this."

"I wouldn't have cared for myself if he had just bought something for the dear little baby," she continued, huskily.

"Give him a little more time," I suggested. "Meanwhile, I'll see what I can find out. I shall see him at the club this evening, if you will let him out——"

"He can go just where he pleases, and when he pleases," she said, scornfully. "I don't want him."

"Don't be a little donkey," I said, sharply. I seldom speak sharply to Doris. If I do she generally cries, and makes me feel a brute.

I went round to the club after dinner, and found Harry watching the billiard tournament, as I had expected. He was dull, and after a bit drew me into an alcove.

"Look here, uncle, Doris hasn't said a word about the check for the poems. I thought perhaps she hadn't opened the letter—you know she's jolly careless about such things—so I went up to her room when she was out this afternoon to see if it was lying on her table. It wasn't—but the envelope was. So was her check book. I didn't know she had an account even. I suppose it was shabby, but I looked at it and found she had a lot of money I knew nothing of; and had just paid a check for over a couple of hundred."

"Good heavens, man!" I cried. "You surely don't suspect her of anything wrong?"

"Wrong—certainly not; foolish—nothing more likely. Anyhow, she hasn't been straight with me. I don't know if she thought I might want her money." He kicked a chair savagely.

I saw the game through while I considered the matter. Then I left, and took a cab to their house, resolved to have done with secrets. The truth might hurt their vanity; but they'd have to put up with that. When I entered the drawing-room they were both there, and I plunged at once into the matter.

"Look here, young people," I said, "you both have a secret." But Harry put his arm around her, and they looked at one another and laughed.

"I've found out," said he.

"So," she said, "have I. I think you're a pair of wicked, deceitful creatures."—Ex.

MRS. STEVENS, ACTING PRESIDENT W. C. T. U.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, acting President of the W. C. T. U., is expected to be elected President of the national union to succeed Miss Frances E. Willard without opposition of a serious nature despite the Temple agitation. She was Vice President-at-large during the last year of Miss Willard's Presidency, and upon her death became acting President. She is a Maine woman, her home being in Portland.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Dowager is a word that threatens to become obsolete. It is not an agreeable designation, since it indicates age and decay of physical charm, one of the things of which we women do not like to be reminded.

It is in deference to this natural and pardonable sentiment on the part of the Queen mother of the Netherlands that her daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, has just published a decree in the Official Gazette to the effect that henceforth the Regent is to be styled, not "Queen Dowager," but "Queen Emma of the Netherlands."

The mother of the Kaiser was the first to resent the use of the word dowager, and insisted on taking the name of her dead husband as the definition to distinguish her from the wife of her son, and by virtue of an imperial decree her official style is "Empress Frederick." The widowed Czarina likewise objects to the title of "Empress Dowager," and insists on being styled as "Empress Marie Feodorowna," the names which she received when, just before her marriage to the late Czar, she was baptized as a member of the Greek Church. I hear, too, that the old Empress Dowager of China has issued a decree directing in a most peremptory manner that the objectionable word "dowager" must not be used in conjunction with her name.

Of course the nobility of the old world havo hastened to take their cue from their sisters of royal blood and have followed the example of the Empresses and Queens. Duchesses and Countesses have, during the last two or three years, taken to delicately informing their friends and acquaintances that they object to the use of the word "dowager" in connection with their names and titles, and no longer bear the same on their visiting cards as in days of yore.

It is on this account that the American widow of Lord Playfair, and who has just arrived in this country from England, styles herself "Edith Lady Playfair," in order to distinguish herself from the wife of her stepson, who of course is now known as "the Lady Playfair."

Precisely in the same way the still beautiful and marvelously preserved mother of the Earl of Dudley is always known as "Georgina Countess of Dudley," in order to distinguish her from her daughter-in-law, who is the "Countess of Dudley."

Special care must be taken in the case of these noble dowagers to put their Christian name before, and not after, their title, since the only women who, according to British etiquette, are permitted to prefix the word "lady" to their own Christian names are the daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and of Earls.

Thus it would be wrong to style the widow of Lord Playfair as "Lady Edith Playfair," since that would imply that she is the daughter of a British Duke or Earl instead of being the offspring of Mr. Russell of Boston. Her correct designation as stated above is "Edith Lady Playfair."

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It is Prince Waldemar and his French wife who are the chief legatees under the terms of the will of the late Queen of Denmark and who are found to have inherited nearly the whole of her large fortune. For, although the early days of her marriage were marked by impecuniosity and even such poverty that the present King was compelled to give lessons in drawing in order to add to his meager resources, Queen Louise was enabled, thanks to the generosity of her favorite son-in-law, the late Czar, who bequeathed to her a large sum at his death, in addition to gifts during his lifetime, and thanks also to the clever management of her estate by her sons, the Crown Prince of Denmark and the King of Greece, two of the cleverest financiers and most fortunate speculators in Europe, to amass quite a considerable amount of property.

The fact that the latter should have been left almost in its entirety to her youngest son must not be regarded as indicating that the latter was her favorite child. Indeed, Princess Waldemar is the member of the family whom Queen Louise loved least owing to her extravagances of manner and of conduct.

But all the rest of the family are handsomely provided for. The Crown Prince, through his Swedish wife, is one of the wealthiest Princes in Europe. The King of Greece has likewise managed to amass a huge fortune. The widowed Empress of Russia as such is rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Princess Thyra's husband, the Duke of Cumberland, is so colossally wealthy that he never travels about unless with several tons of gold and silver plate among his baggage, while Princess Alexandra, the consort of the Prince of Wales, as future Queen of England, may be looked upon as having her financial future assured.

From this it will be seen that practically the only child of the old Queen not provided for is Prince Waldemar, who until now has been mainly dependent on his wife, the latter having received at the time of her marriage an annuity of $40,000 per year from her father, General MacLellan, A. D. C., the Duke of Chartres, and having since then inherited a considerable amount of property from her granduncle, the late Duke of Aumale.

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Prince Herbert Bismarck has just caused it to be known that henceforth strangers will not be admitted to Friedrichsruh or to the celebrated Sachsenwald, which forms part of the estate, and which from time immemorial has constituted the favorite picnicking ground of the people of Hamburg.

The Prince declares that since his father's death the pilgrimages of the old Chancellor's admirers to Friedrichsruh have increased to such an extent as to scare and render shy the game in the forest, and that as he does not propose to have his sport interfered with the pilgrimages in question will have to cease.

I may add that when the Kaiser was at Rominten the other day, just before his departure for Palestine, he declined to receive Count William Bismarck, in spite of the fact that the latter is the Governor of the province. The cause of this token of imperial disfavor, which has excited no end of comment in Germany, was, according to the members of the entourage of the Kaiser, the manner in which the latter was treated by the Bismarck family at the time of the great Chancellor's death. As the Emperor himself is said to have remarked: "They treated me just as if I had been a schuster (a cobbler)."

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Few people are aware that Sir William Gordon Cumming of baccarat scandal celebrity and husband of Miss Garner of New York, in addition to his brother Alexander, married to a daughter of ex-United States Minister Charles E. Eames of Washington, D. C., has another brother, of the name of Walter.

The latter makes his home in South Africa, and is a great hunter, besides being eccentric. He renders no end of valuable service to the British authorities in central east Africa, and when offered remuneration declined.

"Remuneration be damned," he exclaimed. "Make it a cask of whisky."

Gordon Cumming is fond of whisky. He makes his native servant, or "boy," carry a small keg of this liquid slung to the man's back. Gordon Cumming calls this keg the "baby," is deeply solicitous and careful about its safety and welfare, and has it accompany him wherever he goes.

He boasts of having two suits, one which he styles his "dirty brown shirt suit" and the other his "copper riveted suit," the seat of which is fastened together with fine copper wire instead of thread. It resists all wear and tear as well as the effects of the climate, and constitutes the favorite attire of Sir William's somewhat eccentric brother.

WILL KNIT FOR THE POOR.

Woman's Club of Evanston Proposes to Supply the Needs of Less Fortunate Creatures.

The Woman's club of Evanston is going into the knitting business. In the interest of the poor people of the suburb, who lack hosiery and mittens during the winter months, the members of the club will this week begin to take turns grinding out knit goods to supply the demand. Mrs. T. P. Stanwood is the mother of the scheme. Last year she secured a knitting machine, but it was late in the year before the work was started, and its value will not be known until the coming cold weather is well under way.

Church Accepts Legacy of Teeth.

George A. Ward of Abingdon, Ill., left his false teeth to the Congregational Church, which accepted the legacy and sold it for $27.

"Thirty years' war against cheap soaps and inferior imitations crowns 'Ivory' king of all soaps."

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—Black Patti's Troubadours.
Adelphi—"Heart of the Klondike."
Alhambra—"Kerry Gow" and "Shaun Rhue."
Auditorium—Grand opera.
Bijou—"Outcasts of a Great City."
Chicago Opera House—Continuous vaudeville.
Columbia—"The Reign of Error."
Court—"Shaft No. 2."
Dearborn—"Niobe" and vaudeville.
Grand Opera-House—Mrs. Fiske in repertory.
Great Northern—Vaudeville.
Haymarket—Continuous vaudeville.
Hopkins'—"East Lynne" and vaudeville.
Howard's—"Our Strategist."
Libby War Museum—War curios.
Lincoln—"Mulligan Guard Ball."
Masonic Temple—Vaudeville.
McVicker's—"Shenandoah."
Middleton's Museum—Curios and vaudeville.
Olympic—Continuous vaudeville.
Powers'—Mr. N. C. Goodwin.
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.

Shenandoah.

A war drama in four acts by Bronson Howard. Produced at McVicker's Theater.

THE CAST.

General Philip Sheridan	A. M. Miller
General Haverill	Charles M. Collins
Colonel Kerchival West	Maurice Barrymore
Captain Heartsease	Charles Hallock
Lieutenant Frank Bedloe	George A. Wright
General Iraneous Buckthorn	Louis Hendricks
Sergeant Braket	Otis Turner
Captain Thornton	Joseph Slaytor
Colonel Robert Ellingham	Earl Ryder
Surgeon Hardwick	James Gavin
Corporal Dunn	Joseph P. Smith
Captain U. S. Signal Corps	Sanger Berry
Benson	William Easton
Lieutenant of artillery	Fernando Galvez
Lieutenant of infantry	Thomas Hudgins
Major McCandlis	William Morris
Countryman	Van Houston
Pete	Fred Oliver
Scout	Stephen Haynes
Mrs. Haverill	Estella Dale
Gertrude Ellingham	Mary Hampton
Madeline West	Frances Whitehouse
Jenny Buckthorn	Charlotte Crane
Mrs. Edith Haverill	Elizabeth Field
Old Margery	Carry Wulfert
Jannette	Naneen Robertson

The scene which followed the conclusion of the third act of "Shenandoah" at McVicker's Theater last evening left little doubt in the minds of those present that the martial instinct is strong in the American heart. It was at the close of the battle scene in Bronson Howard's war play, when General Sheridan's opportune arrival turned seeming defeat and panic at Winchester into decisive victory. At intervals all through the scene the large audience applauded, but when at length the curtain rolled down on Sheridan and his black charger rushing to the front amid the cheers of the rallying union troops the audience applauded, cheered, and waved hats and handkerchiefs for several minutes. Six times the curtain was raised before the audience was satisfied and ceased its demonstration.

It was the opening night of the engagement of "Shenandoah," which is billed for a three weeks' engagement, and with the exception of Maurice Barrymore, who took the part of Colonel Kerchival West, the cast was practically the same as during the engagement of ten weeks last spring at the same playhouse. Otis Skinner then played the leading rôle, but Mr. Barrymore does not suffer by comparison, having to his advantage a physique that fits him for the part.

The play is improved over last spring's presentation in the more complete and elaborate manner in which it is staged. The scenery is excellent, and many realistic effects are obtained. Over 200 people take part in the battle scene, which was especially realistic.

The play is too well known to call for any detailed mention. It combines the clamor and pageantry of war with a love story of a proud Southern girl, who turns away from the man she loves because he takes his stand for the cause of the union. Pathos is given by the sad story of an estranged father and son, the latter falling in battle.

The play was strongly presented in every detail. Miss Mary Hampton as Gertrude Ellingham was excellent, as was Charlotte Crain as Jenny Buckthorn.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin, his wife, Maxine Elliott, and her sister, Miss Gertrude Elliott, occupied one of the boxes.

Black Patti Troubadours.

Take a grand opera star, a dozen vaudeville artists, a farce comedy troupe, and a burlesque company of more than ordinary ability, put them all in black face, and the result will be a fair reproduction of the aggregation billed as Black Patti troubadours which opened last night at the Academy. At the head of the bill, of course, is Sissieretta Jones, who is billed as the Black Patti, but next comes Ernest Hogan, "an unbleached American," as he styles himself, who is funny as a delineator of the humor of his own race. The program drops from cakewalks to grand opera selections with startling suddenness, and from Mr. Hogan's "Pas Ma La" to the "Angel Chorus" by Black Patti is only a drop of the curtain. The performance is meritorious, and from the opening farce, "Jolly Coon-ey Island," to the end the numbers arouse enthusiasm. Last night and in the afternoon the Academy was crowded, and Black Patti and Mr. Hogan received a hearty welcome. Mr. Hogan, a Chicago boy, scored a hit with his "coon" songs. The surprise of the program was the final section. Instead of the usual "break down," the troubadours offered an operatic kaleidoscope, including the choruses from many of the great operas, in which Black Patti was ably assisted by Miss Alice Mackey, a surprisingly sweet contralto, George Holt, Anthony Byrd, and others.

BILLS AT OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

"An American Citizen" at Powers'—Mrs. Fiske as "Tess" at the Grand Opera-House.

Papinta, the mirror dancer, has been retained as the principal feature of the Hopkins bill this week. The Sunday crowds at the State street house were treated to another innovation in the introduction of the "Volcano" dance, in which Papinta appeared in a cloud of steam and smoke and shower of sparks, apparently engulfed in flame. The dances of last week were repeated with success. In the revival of the emotional drama, "East Lynne," the stock company was excellent. Emmett Corrigan gave a strong interpretation of the rôle of Sir Francis Levison, Clifford Dempsey was pleasing as Archibald Carlyle, May Hosmer gave considerable emotional strength to the double rôle of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine, and the remainder of the cast was adequate. Among the new biograph pictures were scenes behind the firing line on the Cuban battlefield, showing the surgeons and litter-bearers at work. The Macart troupe of trained dogs and monkeys, T. Nelson Downs' coin-palming tricks, and several other specialties were given.

◆

The Great Northern Theater's bill this week is a strong and well-balanced one, having plenty of comedy, music, and novelty. Milton and Dolly Nobles present a new and clever one-act comedy sketch, "Why Walker Reformed," and Favor and Sinclair appear in a new character comedy sketch called "Cupid in the Park." In many respects the hit of the bill was Diana, the mirror dancer, who presented a fire dance with original effects. Her "Lily of the Nile," in which she dances into the form of a white lily, and is then surrounded by a fountain of water, with colored electric lights, is a striking dance. Horace Golden gave a new illusion, which he calls "Dreyfus Disappearing from Devil's Island," in which he disappears from a cage in full view of the audience and reappears on the stage outside of the cage. The Toozoonin Arabs are still in the bill, and Miss Julia Mackey appears with some new songs. There are several other acts in the bill.

◆

Mureal, a French singer, made her first appearance in Chicago at the Masonic Temple Theater yesterday in a repertory of songs. Jess Dandy appeared in Hebrew parodies. Zelma Rawlston, Baker, Sellery and Bartlett, the Deltorellis, and Pearl Haight followed in specialties. Others on the bill are Horwitz and Bowers, Dean and José and Joe Bonnell. Professor Mapes shows a number of pictures.

◆

"Outcasts of a Great City" is the bill at the Bijou.

◆

At the Dearborn the stock company is playing the comedy, "Niobe," this week. Two large Sunday audiences enjoyed the play yesterday. The company appears to good advantage in the performance, which is given with spirit. The production is adequately staged and shows care in preparation. A number of new biograph pictures are shown following the vaudeville bill. This includes Montgomery and Stone, black face performers, in songs and dances; Gus Williams, German comedian, and Cawthorne and Forrester, in comedy songs and dances.

◆

Joseph Murphy is appearing at the Alhambra in "Kerry Gow" and "Shaun Rhue."

◆

The Silver brothers, in their seven days' sleep, are at Middleton's Museum.

◆

Canfield and Carleton, in "A Wise Guy," and vaudeville make the bill at the Olympic.

◆

Corinne, Barney Fagan, and Miss Byron, Patrice and company are among the attractions at the Haymarket.

◆

"Our Strategist," a comedy by the author of "Never Again," is at Howard's.

◆

Robert Fitzsimmons and Edward Harrigan, in "Mulligan Guard Ball," at the Lincoln.

◆

This is the last week of "The Reign of Error" at the Columbia.

◆

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is Mrs. Fiske's bill every night, except Thursday, at the Grand Opera-House. On Thursday evening "Divorçons" and a new one-act play, "Little Italy."

◆

Harry Atkinson, the Carl Damman troupe of acrobats, and Smith and Fuller head the bill at the Chicago Opera-House.

◆

At the Adelphi "Heart of the Klondike" is given.

◆

"Shaft No. 2" is the attraction at the Court Theater.

◆

The Butterfly Burlesque company gives the performance at Sam T. Jack's.

◆

Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott will appear in "An American Citizen" at Powers' this week. On Wednesday evening and at a special matinée on Thursday "Nathan Hale" will be the bill.

OAK PARK WANTS A CHANGE.

Revival of the Project to Withdraw from Cicero and Consolidate with River Forest.

The consolidation of Oak Park and River Forest and the necessary separation of Oak Park from the rest of Cicero is again being agitated. The scheme has been talked of for more than a year, and while no organized movement has been formed there has been much dissatisfaction in Oak Park since the failure to annex Austin to Chicago, and many prominent citizens favor the plan, including John Farson and H. S. Towel of Oak Park and W. F. Quick of River Forest. Mr. Farson said yesterday:

"I believe it would be a good plan to separate Oak Park from the other villages of Cicero and to form an independent village with River Forest."

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$60.00 Brass Bed for	50.00	$33.00 Brass Bed for	25.00
$45.00 Brass Bed for	38.00	$48.00 Brass Bed for	38.00
$45.00 Brass Bed for	36.00	$40.00 Brass Bed for	30.00
$35.00 Brass Bed for	23.00	$38.00 Brass Bed for	28.00
$38.00 Brass Bed for	30.00	$29.00 Brass Bed for	25.00
$33.00 Brass Bed for	25.00	$30.00 Brass Bed for	25.00
$30.00 Brass Bed for	23.00	$18.00 Brass Bed for	13.00
$20.00 Brass Bed for	12.00	$90.00 Etruscan Brass Bed for $65.00 and one $45.00 Canopy Bed for $31.00.	
$65.00 Brass Bed for	48.00		

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TWO REMARKABLE CASES.

I have been an intense sufferer from Eczema for five years. I tried medicines, four doctors, one a specialist in skin diseases, with no improvement, and setting me almost frantic with dreadful itching. After using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and one box of CUTICURA SALVE, *I was completely cured.*
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FLAG RAISED AT SAN JUAN.

Formal Occupation by Troops of the Last Porto Rican Stronghold.

SPANISH GUNS SALUTED.

Show Seemed Small Compared to What the United States Is Able to Do.

SCHLEY WAS UNHAPPY.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GEORGE S. WILLITS.]

San Juan, Oct. 18.—Our army took formal possession of San Juan, the capital and the last Spanish stronghold of Porto Rico, today and did so in a simple but most impressive manner. Again our troops were comparatively few. One regiment of so-called "immunes," who were on the transport Mississippi, broke away last night, came ashore, and got drunk and disgraced themselves and their government by making a row all over town.

They were punished by being sent off into the interior and denied their anticipated position in the parade. This deprived General Brooke also of nearly one-half of his men. The Navy department at Washington having ordered away all the warships no naval parade was possible.

No one, however, who saw Admiral Schley in full uniform, standing for half an hour on his strong leg (the other being sprained), would have suspected that he felt insulted by the withdrawal of his flagship or that he was in physical pain.

The Eleventh Infantry (regulars) and a troop of cavalry made a brave showing, half of them in the central plaza and the others in front of the palace, while the artillery force, under Major Day and Captain Adams, brushing aside the Spanish sentries, took possession (contrary to agreement) of "Morro Castle" and "San Christobal" this morning and fired a national salute of twenty-one guns at each fort with the captured Spanish artillery. This became necessary because the old coal ship, which now flies the pennant of the Admiral, did not have the guns or the ammunition for a national salute.

Impressed Porto Ricans.

However, upon any one who has lived in Porto Rico and who has been accustomed to the little soldiers, little horses, and little salutes of the Spanish garrison, it must have had a great effect. To any one who has seen the United States really try to do a thing well when no election is imminent it seemed like a small show for the occasion.

The palace is at the head of one of the principal avenues of the city, which avenue widens into a small square or plaza just at the palace. The plaza is small enough to be filled with the infantry, while a long string of cavalry reached out a considerable distance down the narrow street; so that looking from the palace at the troops and the people on the housetops it was impressive.

General Brooke, Admiral Schley, and General Gordon, with their respective staffs; the Ministers of the island autonomist government, and the representatives of foreign nations stood at the right of the entrance to the palace on a green plat, from which position they could see the raising of the flag. They made a most gorgeous group in their uniforms.

The band of the "Eleventh" stood directly before the entrance to the palace, and back of them the somewhat "war worn" but eminently "fit" and military, looking veterans, who have done some really scientific fighting in the war, stood shoulder to shoulder with every foot, finger, and eye in exactly the proper poise.

The First Gun Fired.

Colonel De Rusey, with his staff, stood at their head, and when the first gun roared from Morro Castle at 12 o'clock noon the troops came to "present arms." Officials and people uncovered, the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the great flag floated out over the "faithful isle," of "Spanish America." It seemed as if the gravity and momentous character of the occasion, in an instant, swept over the concourse. Every one wept a little or a great deal, and at the conclusion of the music a great shout arose from every human being in sight, except the soldiers in line, who stood still, but looked as if they would like to join.

After a moment General Brooke turned, saluted his associates; the troops wheeled and marched like a single man toward Morro Castle, outside of which they are quartered, and the ceremony came to an end.

Other flags were raised simultaneously on all the public buildings, but this was the principal display. The artillery officers had an anxious morning; the Spanish guns didn't seem to work. Some appliances in their intricate machinery seemed for some reason to be out of order, but our gunners managed by the lavish use of "elbow grease" and other kinds of grease to get them in shape to make the noise which it would have been fitting for two or three big battleships to have made—for it must be understood we were not supposed to come into possession of the forts until after 12 o'clock.

So busy were our gunners that at 12 o'clock and fifteen minutes not one of the officers or men had explored the subterranean passages of the castle or knew what existed below the parapets. Perhaps this trouble explains why the Spanish guns did so little execution when directed at our ships and men.

The castle looks formidable; so do the guns. But above all it looks beautiful and historic.

One rarely has a vision that compares with this venerable and mossgrown battlement which looks over and absolutely commands the entrance to San Juan harbor. One cannot describe the tier upon tier of terraces, with the great guns in place; the devious and frequent passages; the walls and moats built in different ages; the broad parade ground sheltered by a protecting wall fifty feet thick; the officers' quarters, with narrow openings through those thick walls running to the outside of the fort, where is a stone bathtub for each suite upon a narrow shelf of the wall, in which they could bathe in the presence of the ocean but concealed from every human eye; the quarters of the men in the bowels of the earth; and, below all, the prison.

A Beautiful Structure.

The "whole" and the "particular," as they say here, is so different from anything an American has ever seen that it is difficult to draw the picture. Suffice it to say that one can see the architectural and military features of every generation for 300 or 400 years. No ancient masonry ever had a more perfect coloring of hoary age. No old cemetery holds the remains of so many men famous in the history of the island as the crowded inclosure which is a part of old Morro, and no fort exists which has witnessed more romance, happiness, and suffering than this old edifice which today came into our possession as the result of a sea fight off Manila, another at Santiago, and a famous charge up the hill of San Juan.

It would have been ours in a few days anyhow, but the broken enemy did not wait to give our boys a chance to storm it.

San Christobal is a mile away along the coast, which, though surmounted by a wall, has made a beach below. No one could have climbed the wall in olden times, but now it will probably overlook soon an interesting promenade.

Guns in Bad Condition.

Our officers and men find fault with the "Trubia" and "Krupp" guns which we have taken with the place. They say these guns, though called "modern," are not in the same class with our best guns. They say the ammunition is better than that we first used in this war.

The gunners seemed to be loath to let go of them, however. They took hold before breakfast, fired them at noon and at 3 o'clock they were still working over them.

Miss Chanler and Miss Boulier, who have made friends everywhere, occupied the central position on the balcony of the palace at the ceremony of "raising the flag," and their portraits will appear with that of Mrs. Consul General Hanna in all the pictures of the scene which will be presented to the American people in the pictorial publications.

Miss Chanler was invited to raise the flag on Morro Castle, but declined, saying "I am a 'Red Cross' nurse; I would love to raise the flag on a hospital, but I cannot do so over a fort."

So the flag went up by the hand of Major Day of the artillery, who raised the first flag for General Miles at Ponce on the day of the landing of the troops.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

It is pointed out that by the terms of the written agreement made with Commissioner Campbell of Michigan by Manager G. H. Lermit of the Northern Assurance company, the latter's resignation from the Western Insurance union will have to stand. The Northern agrees to transact business in Michigan independently of all other fire insurance companies or associations thereof doing business in the State; that it will enter into no agreement, express or implied, with any other company or association the object of which will be to prevent open competition between the companies; that it will keep its agents out of local clubs conducted for the partial purpose of maintaining rates.

It is believed that a meeting of plate glass underwriters will be called soon to reëstablish a compact for Cook County. President Griffiths of the Ætna Indemnity company, it is understood, will be in the city to attend the meeting.

The Union Assurance company of England and the Victoria Fire Insurance company of New York have taken up their Cincinnati agencies, which have been with Law's Insurance agency for several years. It will be remembered that recently the Royal Insurance company withdrew from the agency of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw on account of the non-intercourse resolution of the Western Insurance union.

Secretary W. Fred McBain of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance company, according to the Ohio Underwriter, is in New York making reinsurance arrangements which will enable his company to write practically all the business in the local agency with its own policies. It can be stated that the Grand Rapids' determination to withdraw from the union is final.

The Wheeling local board has been stirring up the Western Insurance union about the companies that have been paying excessive commissions.

Local agents at Kokomo and Elwood have captured the mutual companies' $600,000 in insurance on the two plants of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, situated in those cities.

Benjamin Taft, secretary of the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Mutual, has applied the methods of the mill mutuals to dwelling houses, and has started the Whiting Mutual Fire Insurance company of Boston to insure residences. The company will employ no agents and pay no commissions. It will write brick and stone dwellings at 1 per cent for five years and frame ones at 1¼ per cent.

New York, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that when a man is passing from one car to another on a railroad train he is not in a passenger conveyance. The case was that of one Van Bokkelen, who was insured in the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford for $10,000, with the proviso that if death resulted from injuries "sustained while riding as a passenger in any passenger conveyance using steam, cable, or electricity as a motive power the amount to be paid shall be double the sum specified." Van Bokkelen was killed while passing from one train to another on an open platform. The company paid his daughter $10,000 and she sued for an additional $10,000. The court holds that Van Bokkelen was not riding inside a passenger conveyance when he received his injuries.

The opening reception of the Underwriters' club will be held at the clubrooms on Nov. 15. There seems to be no doubt as to the success of the venture.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 13.—[Special.]—The Thuringia American Life Insurance company of New York has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in Illinois, with a cash capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $100,000.

The Frankfort-American Insurance company of New York has been licensed to transact a liability plate glass and boiler business in Illinois, with a capital of $300,000.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Trials Call by Judge Seaman.

Judge Seaman of the United States Circuit Court will begin the call of the trial calendar tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. A venire of sixty has been summoned, from which a petit jury of twelve will be selected. The call will comprise the first twenty cases on the calendar.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—181—W. G. Andrews, liabilities, $4,400; no available assets; F. Moriarty, attorney for petitioner.

182—D. M. Willard, liabilities, $3,400; no available assets.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Trude—7190—Margaret Spriggs vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $3,500.—11897—Geo. M. Hord vs. Herbert D. Miles; on ver., $45, appl.

Judge Hutchinson—13202—Skinner vs. John Rosene & Co.; by deflt., $515.—12963—M. Shields & Co. vs. Della Mahoney; same, $61.58.—13243—Lillian Ash et al. vs. Mary S. and Edw. J. Flavin; same, $100.86.—341—Henry S. Merritt vs. Wm. B. Gates; on ver., $1,500.—11829—R. Hall McCormick vs. Frank Bennett et al.; on ver., $1,547.03.

Judge Ewing—750—Kate Norris vs. S. Straus; on findg., $100; sat.

Judge Payne—2527—Crescent Coal and Mining vs. Chas. Du Bois and John H. Walker; on ver., $443.67 appl.

Judge Baker—2078—Peter Sadowski vs. Stanislau Piotrowski; on ver., $100.

Judge Smith—11793—Willis & Frankenstein vs. Jones Business College, Chas. E. Jones, and M. J. Jones; on ver., $50; appl.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—5671—Stump vs. Garlick; dec. sale.—5533—Schrieber vs. Lemke; dec. sale.—187922—Dupee vs. Brown; def. dec.; sat.—189405—Same vs. Same; same.—189406—Same vs. Same; same.

Judge Ball—4643—Ward vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; dec.

Judge Trude—183023—Dillanbaugh vs. Dillanbaugh; dec. div.

Judge Tuthill—4431—Byram vs. Smith; dec. sale.—3794—Peters vs. Chaffee; dec. sale. 3536—Callahan vs. Callahan; dec. div.—4528—Ringler vs. Ringler; same.

Judge Baker—4280—Broughan vs. Blunder; dec.

Judge Garver—2883—Burres vs. Christie; dec. and appl.—1020—Philbin vs. Stinson; dec.

Judge Clifford—3855—Guild vs. Guild; dec. div.—1579—Garabrandt vs. Donegan; dec.; sat.

Judge Dunne—174694—Rieg vs. Rieg; dec.—4609—Kretchmer vs. Kretchmer; dec.

Judge Willis—5298—Granberg vs. Granberg; dec. div.

Judge Gibbons—4810—Sarlis vs. Sarlis; dec. div.—3715—Aulbach vs. Aulbach; dec. div.—187719—Knapp vs. Knapp; same.

Court Calls for Monday.

Judge Brentano—Contested motions.

Judge Ewing—Short cause calendar—7420, 12870, 12136, 5401, 12405, 12499, 12501, 7015, 10151, 11210, 11433, 13309.

Judge Trude—In chambers.

Judge Payne—4856, 4081, 3452, 628, 6743, 1667½, 2332, 3435, 516, 1778, 2344.

Judge Hanecy—Short cause calendar—10243, 12993, 12107, 12898, 11846, 12140, 12590, 12755, 11745, 9256, 11587.

Judge Ball—Contested motions.

Judge Garver—387, 114, 1053, 1108, 1174, 1240, 1471, 1504, 1526, 1537, 1592, 1624, 1635, 1646, 1691, 1702, 1713, 1709, 1791.

Judge Hutchinson—Short cause calendar, 11412, 11416, 12824, 12832, and trial call, 7987, 915, 564, 1272, 1273, 1276, 6868, 1277, 1368, 1370, 1371, 1373, 1374, 1377, 1378, 1379, 803, 1049, 1050.

Judge Tuthill—Short cause calendar, 9495, 12750, 9730, 5804, 11383, 10779, 10305, 9039, 13820, 13581, 13792, 6137, 12400, 11660, 14074, 7214, 12239, 12772, 12882.

Judge Clifford—3482, 4031. 2810 on trial.

Judge Neely—1554, 1698, 1620, 1653, 1754, 1765, 1810, 1821, 1832, 1854, 1865. 1609 on trial.

Judge Smith—First call of first case on chancery calendar and trial call, 2103, 2894, 1328, 2044, 1847, 2725, 3007, 3268, 2614, 2152, 2826, 2476, 2266, 1638, 4420, 1156, 2663, 3023, 1653.

Judge Brown—3068, 3934, 3368, 3900, 4045, 4068, 4113, 4222, 4233, 4244, 4255, 4277, 4309, 4331, 2651 4266, 3123, 1929, 1189, 2284, 3391, 3700.

Judge Baker—Contested motions.

Judge Dunne—Short cause calendar, 11767, 10563, 13134, 13000, 11354, 11778, 11733, 8900, 13189, 187130, 7085, 12046, 12611, 14283, 11969, 13800, 9077.

Judge Gibbons—Contested motions.

Judge Chetlain—No court.

Judge Stough—9954, 128092, 9955, 9961, 8632, 10088, 10098, 10101, 10105, 10250, 10251, 10258, 10388, 10394, 10398, 10387.

Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m.—Motions of course. 10 a. m.—Grossdale special, 127, 17314, 17366.

Judge Wood—County Court—Room 411, Chicago Opera-House Building—Short cause calendar, 17593, 17344, 17391, 17358, 17449, 17558, 17287, and motions for new trials.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—Set cases.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—2034, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1946, 1954, 1148, 1336, 1846, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1778, 1805.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—1358.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—65.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 7—2096, 939, 940, 941, 908, 2104.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals—Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Bunn—In chambers.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Grosscup—Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company vs. The General Electric Railway Company. Decision: 24621, 24940, 24896, 24217, 24984, 24985.

Judge Seaman—First call, 1 to 20.

Judge Showalter—Bernhard vs. National Linseed Oil Company.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

On Sunday, Nov. 13, and thereafter Lehigh and Grand Rapids Express No. 8 will leave Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:32 p. m. instead of 11:45 p. m. as formerly. Commencing on same date suburban train No. 68 will leave Chicago at 6:25 p. m. instead of 6:20 p. m.

FIXED TO DO ROOSEVELT.

CAMPAIGN TALK OF A DEAL MADE TWO MONTHS BEFORE.

Croker Said at the Hoffman House and Democratic Club That "It Was All Fixed"—Col. Baxter Was Told to Go Home, as "It Was All Fixed"—Everybody Said "It Was All Fixed" for Van Wyck, but Results Show They Were Mistaken.

[FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.]

New York, Nov. 12.—The politicians who frequent the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House and whose allegiance is divided between the two great parties discussed yesterday the features of the campaign for Governor which has just ended. On the night that Colonel Roosevelt was nominated at Saratoga certain Democrats in that charming village made up a pool in the barroom of the United States Hotel amounting to $5,000, and it is now no breach of confidence to say that Edward Kearney and other friends of Tammany Hall were interested in that pool and that the odds bet on that evening were $5,000 to $3,000 on Roosevelt. The folks in the pool were Democrats who were friendly to Kearney and who were the associates of ex-Senator John Foley. All hands, Democrats and Republicans, anticipated at that time that Roosevelt would win by anything from 100,000 to 200,000 plurality. When the political experts got to Syracuse and Supreme Court Justice Van Wyck had been nominated for Governor, in spite of the protest of David B. Hill, Richard Croker, Senator Edward Murphy Jr., Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, Harry Walker, the personal friend and confidant of Mr. Croker and of Justice Van Wyck, declared that Mr. Van Wyck would certainly be elected over Roosevelt.

In personal talks with all of these Democrats they did not give any reason for their confidence in the election of Mr. Van Wyck except to say, with mysterious nods and whispers, that it was "all fixed." These gentlemen did not say what was fixed or who was fixed; they simply said that "it was fixed."

Chairman McCarren's Assertion.

All during the campaign Democratic Campaign Chairman McCarren at the Hoffman House said, "This is a cinch." Richard Croker repeatedly said at the Hoffman House and at the Democratic club: "This matter was fixed two months ago." Senator Murphy told his personal friends that "Van Wyck is to be elected Governor by 75,000 plurality; but even if he gets 175,000 plurality I don't know that Van Wyck's plurality will help me much." Senator Murphy's remarks meant that, while he believed Van Wyck would be elected by a big plurality, he did not believe that that plurality would carry with it the Legislature which is to elect his successor as a United States Senator.

One night Colonel Archie E. Baxter of Elmira, one of the Republicans who did some of the finest spellbinding work for Roosevelt, went into the Hoffman House to get a bottle of kumyss, and there met the Hon. Sylvester S. Taylor of Elmira, who was busy with a bottle of apollinaris.

"Tell me, Sylvester," said Archie to his old friend Taylor, "what do you think will be the result of this fight?"

"Archie," said Mr. Taylor, as he quaffed another flagon of apollinaris, "go back to Elmira. Stop your speeches for Roosevelt. Quit making an idiot of yourself. I tell you the thing is fixed; the job was put up more than two months ago." The Hon. Archie E. Baxter, who at this moment is the pride and glory of Chemung County, because he is its greatest orator and most sturdy fighter, left his old friend Taylor and told his friends that he wondered at Taylor's confidence.

Baxter Could Not Understand.

"The issues are all with Roosevelt," said Baxter at the time. "He is an honest man. He stands on an honest national platform. He is a fighter, and yet Taylor tells me this thing is fixed against him. I wonder what it is that is fixed. I wonder if he'll tell me what it is if I go back and see him again. I like Taylor, and he likes me, and I do not believe that he would say a word to me that he does not firmly believe to be the truth." Colonel Baxter and Mr. Taylor had another conversation, and again did Mr. Taylor wag his head and quaff his apollinaris and repeat his injunction to Archie Baxter: "Archie, go back home; stop the wind-jamming. You fellows are beaten; the matter was all fixed two months ago."

Colonel Baxter did not stop his wind-jamming. He kept right on making conservative and eloquent speeches for Roosevelt. Meantime Mr. McCarren, Mr. Croker, Mr. Murphy, Charles R. De Freest, Clerk of the Democratic State committee and the personal lieutenant of Senator Murphy, continued to tell all of their friends, personal, political, and social, that Roosevelt was doomed because "this thing has been fixed against him."

Later on a number of corporations in New York City seemed to have the idea that "the thing had been fixed against Roosevelt," and chipped in to the Democratic campaign fund for Van Wyck. Colonel Roosevelt knew all about this at the time. He knows that certain well-known corporations in New York City which pretend to be for sound money, but believed that "the thing had been fixed against Roosevelt," chipped in their contributions to Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who voted for Bryan and free silver in 1896.

Every effort was made during the campaign to get at the real root of the confidence of the Democratic managers in Van Wyck's election and every endeavor to ascertain the facts concerning their oft-repeated statement that "the thing has been fixed against Roosevelt."

Some Republicans Afraid.

It is not yet time, it was said last night by important people, to give the full details of the conduct of those who attempted to carry out the job against Roosevelt. All that may be said now is that the Democratic testimony during the campaign to the representative of the Sun was:

"If Roosevelt gets elected, certain Republicans believe that he will send them to jail. These Republicans believe that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and they believe that the Legislature is to be Republican and that Van Wyck, as a Democratic Governor, would work in full harmony with the folks who have asserted all along that 'the thing has been fixed against Roosevelt.'"

People interested in Roosevelt's fight, the sturdiest fight that has been made for Governor by any candidate in a great many years, said last night that Colonel Roosevelt is aware of the efforts of certain people to defeat him for Governor. Governor-elect Roosevelt, they said, is not a vindictive man, but as the Chief Executive of the State he will make it his business to see that the folks who said during the campaign that "this thing has been fixed against Roosevelt" receive just if not severe treatment. Colonel Roosevelt, it was added, will not do anything in a hurry. Most politicians have been taught to regard him as an erratic and impulsive statesman. In his campaign through the State and in the hundreds of speeches he made he has demonstrated that certain politicians have had an erroneous estimate of his character. His career as a Civil Service Commissioner, his life as a Police Commissioner, and his great work as Assistant Secretary of the Navy have calmed to a great extent a naturally strong and determined spirit. In other words, and to use a homely expression of the day, Roosevelt has "broadened." Roosevelt is to broaden still more, but Roosevelt is the same old Roosevelt who will not tolerate dishonesty or even the shadow of dishonesty. And, then, finally, the people who attempted to "fix things against Roosevelt," whether they be Republicans or Democrats, will find long before he is inaugurated in the Executive Chamber at Albany that he has been fully informed about the whole game.

Colonel Roosevelt is aware of the close association of certain Republican leaders with Richard Croker. He is aware of the close communion of interests between certain corporations and the Democratic campaigners. Everything is to be straightened out justly and fairly, but at all times in the interest of the people of the State of New York.

Pacific Coast Limited.

The finest and most luxurious limited three-day train from Chicago to California. Runs via last winter's route of Sunset Limited. No high altitudes; no snow blockades. Complete particulars at Chicago and Alton ticket office, 101 Adams street.

MME. NORDICA TO ARRIVE TODAY.

Singer Will Make Her First Appearance Wednesday in "Aida."

IN WAGNER ROLE FRIDAY

Other Opera Performers Spend Sunday in Many Different Ways.

DRIVE, WALK, REHEARSE.

Mme. Nordica will arrive in Chicago this afternoon at 5 o'clock over the Erie road. She made the voyage to New York on the St. Louis, accompanied by her husband. During their stay in Chicago they will live at the Auditorium Hotel, where a suite of rooms has been prepared for them.

Mme. Nordica will make her first appearance on Wednesday evening in Verdi's opera, "Aida," singing the title rôle. Her second appearance in Chicago will be on Friday evening in "Die Walküre," with which her success in Bayreuth has been identified.

The members of the grand opera company, who are staying at the Auditorium Hotel and the Annex, spent Sunday in various ways. Mme. Sembrich was hard at work all day, rehearsing "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which she appears tomorrow evening. Mme. Eames spent the afternoon at the dentist's. Mme. Schumann-Heink and her husband and Mme. Meisslinger dined at a German restaurant and afterwards took a drive in the boulevards. Mme. Schumann-Heink was much impressed with the Logan statue.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grau and Miss Louise Grau dined with Mr. and Mrs. Milward Adams. Mr. David Bispham exercised his "bassa cantata" in the lobby of the Auditorium Annex to the delight of the waiters and bellboys.

M. Edouard de Reszke is disappointed because he has not yet had an opportunity to sing during the present opera season in Chicago. His health is improving rapidly and he expects to appear this week. M. Van Dyck took long promenades and M. Campanari passed the disagreeable day as best he could around the hotel.

The executive of Mr. Grau's organization, headed by Mr. Ralph Edmunds and assisted by Mr. L. Ruben, spent the entire day in writing Wagnerian literature for the forthcoming season in New York and vainly endeavoring to compress five hours of Bayreuth melody into the period between 8 p. m. and midnight. Mr. Edward Michael, the English manager, representing Mme. Eames, expressed himself as well pleased with his visit to Chicago.

WANTS $100,000 DAMAGES.

Charles A. Peterson of Chicago Files a Suit Against Banker W. R. Borders of Sparta.

A suit for $100,000 has been filed in the Superior Court by Charles A. Peterson, a real estate dealer, 97 Washington street, against W. R. Borders, a banker at Sparta, Ill.

Peterson sold the Sorento Building, Kinzie and Clark streets, to W. L. Wylie, Borders acting for the latter.

Borders is said to have been dissatisfied with the way the deal was made, and, it is asserted, wrote to a number of Peterson's Chicago patrons making slanderous remarks about the plaintiff.

LAKE MARINE NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Iron Chief.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Glengarry and consort.

Up—Algonquin, 7:30; Monarch, 8:30; Glidden, Warmington, Minch, 9:30.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Manchester, Chemung, Lockwood, Marion.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Richards, Glasgow, Denver. Cleared—Ore—Argonaut, Lake Erie.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Penobscot, Lyon, Tice, Shores. Cleared—Huron, Gladstone; Peck, Escanaba.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Quito, Bartlett, Business, Alcona, Specular, Polynesia. Cleared—Bartlett, Hartnell, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Yale, Iosco, Massachusetts. Cleared—Manhattan, Merrimac, Chicago; Yale, Josephine, Lake Erie.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Kaliyuga, Fontana, Owen, Michigan, Cadillac, Forest City. Cleared—Devereux, Pioneer, Cleveland; Roby, Pratt, Ashtabula.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Christie, Sonsmith, Chamberlain, India, Lightguard, Queen of West, Hundred Thirty-two. Cleared—Coal—Berlin, Milwaukee. Light—Tempest, Ralston, Cleveland.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Schuylkill, Gratwick [steel], Hudson, Kearsarge, Crescent City. Departed—Bell, Trevor, Buffalo, grain; McGregor, Sheldon, Lake Erie, lumber; Sitka, Stephenson, Corliss, Lake Erie, ore; Sevona, Buffalo, flour.

Up—Fitzgerald, 5:10; Haskell, 6:50. Down—Street and consorts, 5:10; Amaranth, 6; Chicago, 6:30; America, 7:30; Josephine, 8:40; Raleigh, Tokio, 9:10; Presley, Redington, 9:30. Sheltered—Garden City and consorts. Wind southwest, light, cloudy.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Brown, Chili, Sweetheart, Unadilla, Ketcham, Waud, Bay City, Stevens, Pope, Morley, McWilliams, Lockwood, Hundred Thirty, Colgate. Cleared—Coal—Moore, Baltic, Chicago; St. Paul, Hennepin, Pridgeon, Gladstone. Light—Mitchell, Chicago.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Uganda, 9:30 last night; Collingwood, 12:20 a. m.; Wright, Yakima, 1; Alaska, 3:40; Siemens, 5:30; Jenney, Tilley, 6; Rockefeller, 7:30; Whaleback, Gratwick [wood], 8:20; Manitoba, 9; Marina, Continental, Holland, 10:30; Pentland, 11; Seattle, 11:40; Martha, Senator, 12:20 p. m.; Manistique, Gardner, Connelly Bros., 2; King, Teutonia, Gawn, Pickands, Clint, 3; Folsom, Mitchell, Nelson, 3:40; Wetmore, Brunette, 5. Down—Kenfall, Troy, 1 a. m.; Black, 2:30; Victory, Malta, 7; Pontiac, 8; Watt, Fritz, 9:30; Neilson, Whitworth, Russell, 1 p. m.; Northern King, 1:40; Fay, Cobb, 2:30; Avon, 4:30; Gilbert, 5:30.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Mecosta and consort, 9 last night; Minneapolis, 10:40; Scranton, 11; Ramapo, midnight; Sparta and consort, 12:10 a. m.; Fitzgerald, 12:30; Shrigley and consort, 12:50; Veronica, Amboy, 1:10; Paris, 2; Hebard and consorts, 3:10; Fedora, unknown boat, 3:30; Pawnee and consort, 4:10; Rust and consort, 5:20; Lycoming, 5:40; Pine Lake, towing yacht Duen, 6:20; General Gillmore, 6:50; Forbes and consort, 8; Cook, 9:50; Mason, 11:40; Pringle and consort, 1:40 p. m.; Black, Iroquois, 2:30; Gordon Campbell, 3:50; Roman, 4. Down—Norwalk, 9 last night; Pasadena, 9:10; Charles Eddy, 9:30; Robert Mills, 10:40; Clarion, 2 a. m.; Minch, Dundee, 4:30; Glidden and consorts, 7:40; Pope, 8:30; Maryland, Wilbur, 11:40; Venice, 1:10 p. m.; Johnson, 2:10; Corona, 3:50. Wind north, light, cloudy.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Neosho, Northern Wave, 9 last night; Commodore, 9:50; Germanic and consort, 10:20; Sumner and barge, 11; Stimson, Smith, 11:20; Arizona and barge, 12:10 a. m.; Aztec and consort, 12:20; Majestic, 1:20; Choctaw, 2:50; Owego, 3; Whitney, Wayne, 4; John Mills, 4:10; Schenck and barge, 5:10; Corsica, 5:30; Lansing, 5:50; Japan, 6:30; Queen City, 7:30; Sauber, 7:40; Juniata, 8:20; Cambria, 9; Smith No. 1 and barges, Grecian, 9:30; Traveler and barges, Westford, Monitor, Cord, 10; Turner and barges, Presque Isle, 10:30; Flower, 11; Langdon, 12:40 p. m.; Atlantis, 12:50; Griffin, 1; Waldo, 4; Alaska [small], 4:10; Erin, 4:30; John Eddy, 6:50; Berlin, 8; Mark Hopkins, Racine, 8:40. Down—Vulcan, 11 last night; Susquehanna, 1:20 a. m.; Rose and barges, 2:20; C. H. Green and barges, 3:40; Thomson and whalebacks, 6:20; Lagonda, Selwyn Eddy, 10; Stafford and barges, 11; Ogemaw and barges, 11:10; Pease, Planet, 11:30; Olympia, 12:10 p. m.; Neshoto, 2:20; Volunteer, Merida, Linn, Lewiston, 2:30; Stewart and barges, 2:40; Wyoming, 2:50; Craig, Birckhead and barges, 3:30; Benton and barges, 3:40; Montana, Arabia, Egan, 3:50; Centurion, 4:10; Vance, St. Lawrence, 4:20; J. D. Marshall, Hannaford, 4:30; Martin and barges, 4:40; Saranac, 5:40; Russia, 6; Rees, Norton, 6:40; La Salle, 6:50; Bessemer, Holley, 7.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—F. Hinton, Elk Rapids; Lotus, Detour; Minerva, Muskegon; J. Sheriffs, J. Mowatt, Garth. Mdse.—J. Gould, Duluth; Harlem, Syracuse, Buffalo. Coal—C. S. Parnell, Buffalo; F. Schlesinger, Erie. Apples—L. Behm, Grand Haven. Potatoes—C. G. Simmons, Northport. Light—Samoa, Celtic, Owen Sound.

Cleared—Mdse.—F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; J. Rugee, Kingston. Light—Pewaukee, A. Soper, Lotus, Menominee; I. Lawson, Sutton's Bay; L. Behm, Grand Haven; B. Brown, Escanaba; E. E. Thompson, Charlevoix; Ann Maria, Traverse Bay.

Employes' Entertainment and Ball.

The Carson-Pirie-Scott Employés' Mutual Benefit association, consisting of several hundred employés of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s retail store, will give an entertainment and ball at Medinah Temple next Thursday evening. A dramatic program, followed by progressive euchre, played for prizes, and ending with dancing, will constitute the evening's entertainment. Admission will be charged, and the proceeds go to the sick benefit fund of the association.

COSTA RICA'S RESOURCES.

FACTS ABOUT THE LITTLE REPUBLIC COMPILED BY DR. NIEDERLEIN.

Undeveloped Mineral Resources Plentiful—Has Two Good Entry Ports—An Independent, Self-Respecting Class of People—Its Imports, Exports, and Financial Condition—Agricultural Possibilities Almost Unlimited—Government System.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13.—A pamphlet which has just been issued by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum furnishes some interesting facts relative to the geology and mineralogy, agricultural resources, commerce, finance, and the economic conditions generally of the Republic of Costa Rica, prepared by Dr. Gustave Niederlein, chief of the scientific department of the museum, who spent some time during 1897 and 1898 in economic investigations in Central America.

Costa Rica, the southernmost republic of Central America, is situated in the north tropical zone, lying betweeen 8 degrees and 11 degrees 16 minutes of latitude. It adjoins Colombia, the most northern State of South America, and lies between the two big oceans.

In treating of the mineral resources of the country Dr. Niederlein says that petroleum has been discovered near Uruchiko, on the Talamanca coast, and coal in certain sandstone formations on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Talamanca section. The first gold mine was Guapinol, one bonanza of which produced $1,000,000. Several other mines were worked, from one of which (Los Castros) $2,000,000 was taken in a few years. It is estimated that about $5,000,000 has been taken from Monte Aguacate.

Copper and silver have been discovered in Diquis, between Paso Real and Lagarto, and native copper in Puriscal.

The peninsula of Nicoya has a large lumber industry in the various cedars, mora, and other trees. There is a great variety of cabinet woods.

The population of Costa Rica is descended from Spaniards from Galicia. The Indians number about 4,000, and are completely distinct from the civilized race. The negroes and mixed breeds live almost exclusively on the coast lands.

The Costa Ricans are a well-formed, robust, and healthy people, with regular features.

Every Costa Rican owns property of some kind. The census of 1892 gave 243,405 as the entire population of the republic.

Costa Rica holds the first place of all Latin-American nations in regard to public instruction. In 1896 there were 327 primary schools with 21,913 enrolled pupils, or 53 per cent of all the children of school age. There are 784 teachers, of whom 337 are men and 447 women. Their average monthly salary is 45 pesos. There are more teachers than soldiers.

Port Limon on the Atlantic, and Puntarenas on the Pacific side, are the principal ports. In 1896 258 steamers and forty-one sailing vessels entered Port Limon, and 152 vessels entered Puntarenas. There are two railroads, the Atlantic and the Pacific railroads. The Atlantic line runs from Port Limon westerly to Alajuela, a distance of 115 miles. Branches of this road start from La Junta, nineteen miles west of Port Limon, and run northward and westward to Guapiles on the plains of Santa Clara. Another branch runs from Port Limon to the Banana River, a distance of three miles. The Pacific road runs from Puntarenas fourteen miles eastward to Esparta. It is owned by the government and earned in 1896, 18,486.60 pesos from freights and 13,392.80 pesos from passengers.

The agricultural product of the country is mainly coffee. In 1892 the crop was valued at 10,954,744 pesos, and the number of coffee trees was 26,911,078. The crop of 1897 yielded 227,582 bags of 132 pounds each. Most of it went to England. Another important product is the banana, of which 1,692,102 bundles were exported in 1896. Sugar cane is used as fodder and in making aguardiente. The production of sugar is about 20,000,000 pounds annually.

The important agricultural districts are, besides the Central Highlands, which are about ninety miles in length by thirty-six miles in width, the great valleys of Talamanca, Santa Clara, Tortuguero, San Carlos, and Rio Frio.

The live stock of Costa Rica, though in general superior to that of the rest of Central America, is not yet sufficiently large to supply the local demand. Costa Rica has vast pasture lands splendidly adapted to cattle.

In 1892 the cattle in the country numbered 345,665; horses, 77,043; sheep, 2,765; swine, 62,328.

The total value of the natural, agricultural, and live stock products of the country is placed at 19,000,000 pesos.

Costa Rica's commercial movement in 1896 comprised $5,597,727 gold, of exportations, and $4,748,818 gold, of importations.

The exportations were made up of coffee, $4,318,285.90; bananas, 1,692,102 bunches, valued at $670,072.40; various woods, $485,695; coin and other metal, $29,459.50, and various other commodities.

The imports during the same year consisted largely of breadstuffs, and dairy produce, machinery, cotton goods, furniture, wire, woolens, wines, drugs, and shoes. This trade was divided as follows: United States, $1,401,074.25 gold; England, $1,264,856.33; Germany, $893,816.66; France, $378,906.35; Cuba, $162,825.35, and other countries in diminishing quantities.

The foreign debt of £2,000,000 sterling ($10,000,000), contracted in England in 1871-'72, against the will of the nation, has been disastrous to it. Lately an arrangement was made under which the redemption of this debt will begin in 1917 instead of this year.

CHURCH FORMALLY DEDICATED.

Swedish Mission Congregation Installed in Its New Edifice at Fifty-ninth and Carpenter Streets.

The handsome new building, Fifty-ninth and Carpenter streets, in which the congregation of the Swedish Mission Church will hereafter hold its services, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies yesterday.

In the morning addresses were delivered by the former pastor, the Rev. John Axelson of Fitchburg, Mass., and the Rev. A. C. Bjork.

During the afternoon Professor A. W. Frederickson of the North Park College spoke in English and the pastor, the Rev. Isaac G. Skoog, and Professor David Nyvall delivered sermons in Swedish. The same speakers took part in the evening exercises.

The church, which is of Gothic design, is built of yellow brick and white stone. It was completed at a cost of $20,000, and most of the amount necessary to pay off the debt was collected during the day. The body of the edifice has an immense gallery, which doubles the seating capacity, and in the basement are the Sunday school rooms, which can accommodate 600 persons.

DR. GREENE'S MAGNIFICENTLY

Illustrated Free Lectures and X-Ray Exhibitions in Central Music Hall.

The noted and successful specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 148 State street, Chicago, Ill., gives a free course of his magnificently illustrated lectures in Central Music Hall Monday and Tuesday evenings, and Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 14 and 15.

The lecture Monday evening is free for both men and women. Tuesday evening grand free private lecture to men only, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock grand free private lecture to women only.

These grandly illustrated lectures are the embodiment of useful knowledge, beneficial information, and impressive instruction, and are of the most absorbing interest to the people. In addition to superb lime light dissolving pictures and enlarged microscopic colored views, Dr. Greene will introduce to the general public the wonders of the famous X-Ray, that marvelous mechanism and mysterious ray of light which, by its intense penetrative powers, pierces through and through the body, enabling the eager eyes of the beholder to look right through a person, as it were, beholding the living skeleton and the different organs of the body.

Every one can attend these remarkable lectures and exhibitions of Dr. Greene in Central Music Hall absolutely free. If you are troubled with nervous or chronic difficulties you will be enabled to detect the seat of your complaint and ascertain the proper means to assist you to a speedy restoration to health.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,

The rapid increase in our business is due to marking every article in our vast assortment at the smallest percentage of profit yet attempted in the furniture trade, and also to our policy of giving customers the benefit of all extra discounts we secure on many large deals of good furniture and curtains, whether it be 33⅓, 40 or 50 per cent discount.

Under this policy we have marked:

$22.50 Oak Chamber Suits	$15.00
$45 Birdseye Maple Chamber Suits	29.00
$105 Birdseye Maple Chamber Suits	63.50
$110 Mahogany Chamber Suits	55.00
$150 Mahogany Chamber Suits	95.00
$12 Colonial Oak Rockers	6.75
$12 Mahogany Inlaid wood seat Arm Chairs	7.50
$3 Arm Rockers Leather Seat	1.75
$30 Mahogany Sheraton Arm Chairs	15.00
$20 Inlaid Mahogany Chairs	10.00
$25 Morris Chairs, pure horse hair Cushions	15.00
$68 Vernis Martin Divan	45.00
$47 Double Spring Seat Couches	30.00
$39 Mahogany Dressers	21.00
$55 Mahogany Dressers	29.50
$22.50 Mahogany Veneered Dressers	10.00
$60 Birdseye Maple Cheval Dressers	39.50
$36 Quarter Sawed Oak Dressers	19.50
$55 Oak Dressers	29.50
$48 Birdseye Maple Chiffoniers	32.00
$26 Natural Curly Birch Chiffoniers—Mirror Top	17.00
$29 Mahogany Chiffoniers	19.00
$24 Mahogany Toilet Tables	12.00
$20 Solid Oak Sideboards, highly polished	9.50
$34 Quarter Sawed Oak Sideboards, Large French Plate	17.00
$150 Mahogany Sideboards	75.00
$65 English Oak Sideboards	42.00
$110 Mahogany Dining Table	55.00
$38 Round Oak Table, 5-ft. top	25.00
$20 ¼-sawed Oak Dining Table	13.50
$65 Oak China Cabinet, mirror back and glass shelves	39.00
$39 Oak China Cabinets	19.50
$75 Oak China Cabinets, mirror back	37.50
$100 Mahogany Mirror Back China Cabinets	50.00
$35 Mahogany Library Tables	21.00
$25 Library Tables	12.00
$12 Golden Oak Library Tables	8.00
$13.50 Mahogany Bookcases	9.00
$39 Mahogany Bookcases	26.00
$10.50 Inlaid Table	6.25
$6 Parlor Tables	3.00
$4.50 Parlor Tables	2.75
Pretty Tabourettes at the special low price of	1.00
$18 English Writing Table	9.50
$150 French Parlor Cabinet	85.00
$175 Vernis Martin Cabinet	125.00
$40 Vernis Martin Music Cabinet	29.00
$10.50 Inlaid Music Cabinet	7.00

Curtains.

$35 Brussels Curtains	25.00
$10 Brussels Curtains	7.50
$15 Renaissance Curtains	10.00
$95 Renaissance Curtains	65.00
$10.50 Irish Point Curtains	7.50
$25 Irish Point Curtains	15.00
$18 Tambour Curtains	12.00
$7 Tambour Curtains	4.00
$5.50 Point de Calais	4.00
$2.50 Ruffled Muslin Curtains	1.50

Wabash Ave. and Washington St.
Chicago, Illinois.

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MEMBERS OFF FOR MILWAUKEE

Educational Commission Will Practically Complete Its Work Before Returning to Chicago.

Five members of the Chicago Educational commission left on an evening train yesterday for Milwaukee to make a stay in the Cream City of three days. They were accompanied by Secretary G. F. James and the stenographer to the commission. Those who went last night were Charles A. Mair, Charles R. Corwith, Bernard F. Rogers, Rudolph Brand, and Louis O. Kohtz. The other members of the commission will follow this morning and tomorrow.

Dr. Harper, Rabbi Joseph Stolz, and the Rev. S. J. MacPherson were unable to go until this morning. Aldermen Walker, Dudgeon, and Alling were detained in the city by the Council meeting and they will not go until tomorrow.

The plan of the commission is to practically complete its work during the time it spends in Milwaukee. After they come back there will be nothing for them to do but read the proofs as they come from the printer's hands. To do this occasional meetings may be held.

The commissioners find they can get down to work more thoroughly by leaving the city. They will have rooms at the Pfister Hotel, but the daily sessions, of which there will be three, will be held in the rooms of the Milwaukee club.

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THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS
ALL OF THE TIME.

BIG BOOM IS NOW DUE.

ELECTION RESULTS GIVE BUSINESS A MIGHTY STIMULUS.

Safety Against Populistic Legislation Guaranteed for Six Years—Currency Reform Bill May Be Passed—No Clouds in the Sky to Cause Worry—Rapid Improvement in Wholesale Trade—Week on Board of Trade—Merchant Class Encouraged.

Not since the "boom" times following the resumption of specie payments in 1879 has the business situation been more filled with bright promise and more free of apprehension and signs of trouble than at the present time. All that is now needed to produce the perfect calm that tempts general investment of capital and quickens business to a maximum of activity in all its branches is the definite settlement of the issues with Spain and the surety of permanent peace.

The great benefits that will come to business through last week's elections are not easy to calculate as yet. Business-men now have almost an absolute guarantee that never again can the national credit, which is the life of trade and industry, be shocked or disturbed by the follies of a political party as in 1896. They know that only the blindest stupidity on the part of the Democratic managers can cause their party to take up in 1900 an issue now twice repudiated by overwhelming majorities in the States which would control the Electoral College. In the East, where the Democrats repudiated the Chicago platform, they made big gains over 1896. In the West, where they clung to the silver fraud, they came out considerably worse than in 1896. The elections also indicated that if sound money versus silver were again a party issue in 1900 the party of sound money would not only hold the electoral votes of each of the twenty-three States, with the possible exception of Kentucky, which voted for sound money in 1896, but would gain besides all the electoral votes of Kansas, Nebraska, both Dakotas, Wyoming, and Washington. It is thus proven to be a practical impossibility to elect a silver President in 1900. Moreover, it would take a revolution of sentiment in States that have always gone Republican to wipe out before the expiration of six years the big majority the Republican party has now gained in the Senate. Also, with every branch of the government now controlled by the sound money party, it will be possible to pass a bill to remedy in a sound way all present defects in the currency system, and to take it out of the power of any future free silver President to bring the country to a silver basis of his own volition, unless he has both legislative branches in accord with him. In business circles it is expected that President McKinley will call the new Congress in extra session in March, and that with the aid of Eastern sound money Democrats in the House a satisfactory currency reform and banking bill will be immediately passed.

The banks of the country are now glutted with deposits and there is an enormous trade balance in favor of the United States which is steadily increasing. Now that there is a guarantee of permanent safety to business enterprises for many years to come, and the capital to take advantage of the situation is in such plenteous abundance, business revival should now acquire full swing and bring about unprecedented prosperity. The first manifestations of this improvement may seem to indicate a big "boom," although in reality the new era of prosperity comes as a healthful reaction from unprecedentedly hard times. As the country now has opportunity for expansion in new and rich territories the dangers of overinvestment of capital and overproduction of labor which might otherwise attend the "boom," would be reduced to a minimum.

Merchant Class Encouraged.

Whether or not the general wholesale trade of the city is scheduled for an improvement now that elections are out of the way, it may be stated as a fact that an additionally hopeful tone prevails among the larger merchant class. As compared with the situation a week ago there is a noticeably healthier tone to some of the leading markets. The trade in wool has improved considerably and sales are increasing. In the cotton market, however, conditions are not better. The raw production has fallen to the lowest point in history, and, of course, cotton prints have not advanced, although the restrictive measures taken by the New England mills have operated to prevent a decline to below 2c a yard. An encouraging and gratifying demand for flour was a feature of the week. The export trade was particularly flourishing, gains being recorded over the heavy shipments of preceding weeks. On the whole, however, since the beginning of the fiscal year, this season's export of breadstuffs falls below the record for the same period last year. This was naturally to be expected, for while there has been some shortage in European croops, yet not to such an extent as there was a year ago, when the most extraordinary demand was thereby occasioned for American grain.

So far as the general business situation is concerned, there is little reason for apprehension. On the contrary, the coming season of holiday trade may be looked forward to with much confidence. The Northwest is conspicuously prominent for the activity of its trade, and unrestricted exchange in the South has been well nigh effected by the advent of frosts, thus putting an end to yellow fever for this year.

The value of the foreign dry goods market this week shows an increase compared with a year ago, being $1,381,011, against $1,115,575 last year—an increase of $271,436; thrown on the market being $1,408,329, against $1,057,035 last year—an increase of $351,294. The withdrawals from warehouses were $258,524, against $110,269, while the value warehoused was $237,536, against $168,809.

The imports so far this year are $78,666,867, against $106,293,629 a year ago—a decrease of $27,626,762; and value thrown on the market $76,697,427, against $113,201,922—a decrease of $36,504,465.

The decrease has been shared in by all divisions. Manufactures of wool have fallen off $17,613,659, of cotton $2,756,159, of silk $1,128,840, and of flax $4,274,929. The market today has been dull in all divisions. Buyers have been in limited attendance only and their orders have been for small quantities only, without special features.

Strength in Basic Markets.

The week showed a general improvement in the iron and steel markets, but brought about no decided changes. Inquiry for pig iron has picked up to such an extent that trade can no longer be called dull. There are large buyers in the market, who are looking for their next season's supplies. Patiently they have waited for six or eight weeks for some evidences of weakness, but the days have flown by without any discoverable softness. They are beginning to buy. At this writing one deal for about 6,000 tons is being closed. It represents only a fraction of the business that is in sight. Judging by the light of past experience, perhaps the most remarkable feature of trade is that prices do not advance. They are firm and it is not believed by iron men, who are ordinarily suspicious, that there are any weak spots in the market. But there is no advance. The nearest approach to an advance is the refusal of Southern sellers to extend present quotations throughout the whole of next year. From partial reports it seems likely that for October there has been another large shrinkage in the stocks of pig iron in the country. The temper of the market is decidedly strong. Consumption is progressing steadily without apparent diminution. Deliveries are backward in many instances. Southern furnacemen report a continued heavy export trade, and its continuance into the future means strong values.

Export Demand Closely Watched.

The considerations in wheat during the last week have been the continued evidences of liberal supplies and favorable winter wheat crop conditions, on the one hand, and exceptionally good cash demand on the other. The pit theory is that with any falling off in the export demand the heavy receipts of wheat would begin to tell against prices, particularly with the volume of speculation as light as at the present time. The bears have been carefully watching for any suggestion of a disappearance of the export demand and on several occasions extensive short lines have been put out on seaboard advices of hesitation, only to be taken in at a loss on the stereotyped announcement of daily en- [illegible]

report depression, which was due chiefly to the expectation of bearish estimates on corn. The primary receipts of wheat throughout the week have been away above those of the corresponding period last year and the reports from the Northwest suggest an increase rather than a decrease in this movement. The course of the market in the immediate future will depend largely upon the maintenance of export demand and a demonstration that the business reported from the seaboard last week for export account represents an actual and not a speculative demand.

The thing in corn during the week has been the government estimate, forming a basis for figuring a yield of over 1,900,000,000 bu. In a general way the trade is disposed to discredit such an estimate, or at least, to consider it of no significance, on account of the damage which has been done recently by wet weather. The estimate, however, has had a speculative effect both here and in foreign markets. There has been a disposition to liquidate holdings and the market tone, while scarcely to be described as weak, has not been strong. An analysis of the government report shows a large production of corn in the States which do not furnish a surplus and a comparative shortage in the heavy surplus and stock feeding sections. This feature of the report, together with the estimate of small farm reserves, has given the bull contingent some little encouragement. It has been a narrow, featureless market, influenced at times by the weather conditions, and at no time attracting much speculative attention. The country offerings of corn continue light and the cash demand is fairly good.

Provisions have been absolutely without feature. Fluctuations have been within the narrowest possible ranges, and at times there have been scarcely enough transactions to make more than a nominal market. The cash demand does not seem to compare favorably with that of last month, but the clearances of product and shipments from the principal packing centers are large. The receipts of hogs everywhere are heavy.

The following table shows the range of speculative articles for the week:

	Closed Nov. 5.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Nov. 13, 1897.
WHEAT.				
December	65	64½@ 66¼	65⅞	94½
May	65⅞	65⅛@ 67	66⅜	90
CORN.				
December	31¾	31⅝@ 32¼	32	26½
May	33⅝	33⅛@ 34⅛	33⅝	30
OATS.				
December	23¾	23½@ 24⅛	23¾	20¼
May	24⅝	24½@ 24⅞	24⅝	21⅞
MESS PORK.				
December	8.00	7.72½@8.02½	7.85	7.35
January	9.05	8.82½@9.07½	8.92½	8.35
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	4.95	4.82½@5.00	4.87½	4.20
January	5.00	4.87½@5.05	4.95	4.35
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
December	4.62½	4.45 @4.60	4.50	4.27½
January	4.65	4.52½@4.67½	4.57½	4.32½

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, exclusive of express receipts, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1898.	Receipts 1897.	Shipments 1898.	Shipments 1897.
Apples, brls	7,118	5,168	2,279	2,619
Beans, bu	1,652	3,211	3,464	780
B. Corn, lbs	34,420	30,900	17,240	46,324
Butter, lbs	569,965	401,700	391,703	416,278
Cheese, lbs	362,547	226,346	790,882	169,190
D. fruits, lbs	415,564	775,390	216,212	181,099
Eggs, pkgs	2,711	2,945	3,423	1,603
Game, pkgs		2	107	46
Hay, tons	337	618	30	30
Hides, lbs	84,220	224,539	220,504	460,580
Hops, lbs	55,957	97,600	28,536	102,454
Potatoes, bu	49,180	52,384	34,160	33,825
Poultry, lbs	76,059	30,615	11,963	54,575
Poultry, c'ps	1,160	746		223
Wool, lbs	29,855	186,688	112,006	50,180

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts 1898.	Receipts 1897.	Shipments 1898.	Shipments 1897.
Flour, brls	105,314	69,216	105,987	65,425
Wheat, bu	1,333,375	919,166	666,770	286,525
Corn, bu	2,976,000	1,725,657	3,231,834	1,369,947
Oats, bu	2,024,156	2,039,563	1,320,067	1,685,079
Rye, bu	174,600	94,139	234,046	157,000
Barley, bu	715,346	810,273	101,165	419,362
T. seed, lbs	1,434,320	828,800	688,302	332,846
C. seed, lbs	185,908	457,445	542,830	191,541
O. seeds, lbs	353,770	325,728	107,256	420,761
F. seed, lbs	215,150	110,900	43,766	98,078
B. corn, lbs	610,975	276,100	77,525	200,685
C. meats, lbs	3,269,383	3,835,738	15,436,359	19,715,551
C. mts., c's			23,334	17,132
D. beef, lbs	3,237,765	1,640,180	21,271,232	21,124,630
Beef, tcs			415	170
Beef, brls			1,005	1,502
Pork, brls	6	7	5,815	9,433
Lard, lbs	373,281	395,319	12,309,925	8,858,460
Cheese, lbs	2,338,505	1,802,405	1,089,033	1,188,504
Butter, lbs	3,922,323	3,325,948	2,992,907	3,144,091
Eggs, cases	20,175	18,764	21,320	19,361
Potat's, bu	556,437	333,501	233,300	250,166
D. hogs, No	2		9,493	4,810
L. hogs, No	194,546	195,029	13,379	35,184
Cattle, No	46,536	48,630	14,464	16,479
Sheep, No	66,165	69,078	22,983	11,939
Hides, lbs	1,213,247	1,795,494	1,491,909	2,221,303
Wool, lbs	238,617	666,954	636,456	1,116,481
Coal, tons	170,166	192,056	18,718	27,235
Lumber, M	30,486	26,497	15,005	13,168
Shingles, M	8,150	10,155	4,655	6,535
Salt, brls	30,658	41,637	20,897	15,712
Hay, tons	3,692	4,289	162	144

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	9,839,784	4,966,205	2,984,952
Previous week	10,396,404	3,735,807	2,706,283
Same week 1897	7,794,050	3,246,863	2,766,815
Primary shipments	4,964,610	4,362,425	1,682,837
Previous week	6,349,962	4,127,094	2,153,002
Same week 1897	2,834,801	2,220,541	2,084,231
Eastern clearances	1,815,555	2,051,625	445,358
Previous week	3,408,285	2,704,373	311,903
Same week 1897	2,325,381	2,259,654	1,323,124

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4000 C&O gen 4½s 88¼	15000 do inc B....... 61¾
2000 C & O con 5s ...116¼@117	5000 Pac Coast 1st 5s 106
16000 CB&Q deb 5s.108¾	1000 Peo Gas 1st con 6s.........115
2000 CB&Q Neb ex 4s 102¼	30000 P&E 1st. 77¼@78
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5000 Minn & St L con 5s.........107@¼	4000 W U Cal P tr 5s 113
14000 M K & E 1st ....100@102¾	87000 W C 1st tr ctf ....63@¾
39000 M K T 1st 4s ....91¼@⅜	
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PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

New York, Nov. 12.—Flour—Receipts, 47,333; exports, 39,556; quiet, but firmly held; winter patents, $3.70@3.90; winter straights, $3.50@3.60; Minnesota patent, $3.85@4.15; winter extras, $2.75@3.10; Minnesota bakers', $3.00@3.30; winter low grades, $2.25@2.45. Corn meal—Quiet; yellow, 72@73c. Rye—Steadier; No. 2 Western, 53½c c. i. f. Buffalo; 58c f. o. b. afloat to arrive. Barley malt—Steady; Western, 55@65c. Wheat—Receipts, 303,400 bu; exports, 156,440 bu; spot firm; No. 2 red, 76c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened firm and sustained further advance on a good foreign demand, local covering, and a big export trade; closed, ¼@⅜c net higher. No. 2 red May, 71¼@71 9-16c; closed, 71⅜c. Corn—Receipts, 109,375 bu; exports, 9,090 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 39¼c f. o. b. afloat. Options quiet but firm on cables, the rise in wheat, and covering, closed unchanged; May closed 38⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 127,200 bu; exports, 109,990 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 29c. Options nominal. Hops—Steady; State, common to choice, 1896 crop, 7@8c; 1897 crop, 11@13c; 1898 crop, 19@21c. Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 7@8c; 1897 crop, 11@13c; 1898 crop, 19@21c. Wool—Quiet. Cheese—Firm; large white, 9c; small white, 9¼c; large colored, 9c; small colored, 9¼c. Tallow—Quiet; city, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3⅞c. Cotton seed oil—Market neglected; nominally steady; prime crude, 18c; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 13@13½c nominal; prime summer yellow, 22¼c; spot, 22c to arrive. Off summer yellow, 20¼@21c. Butter grades, 25¼@27c; prime winter yellow, 27@28c. Rice—Firm; fair to extra, 4¼@5c. Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 28@33c. Pig iron—Quiet; Southern, $9.75@11.25; Northern, $10.00@11.75. Copper—Firm; lake brokers', 12½c. Lead—Easy; domestic brokers', $3.50.

Metals—The usual apathy prevailed in the metal market today, a Saturday half-holiday. The Metal Exchange issued no report. The firm naming the settling price for leading Western miners and smelters quoted lead $3.50; copper, $12.50; casting copper, $11.50.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points lower, ruled fairly active for a Saturday half-holiday, but showed little further variation in prices; European cables were bearish, but fully offset by encouraging news from Brazilian markets, heavy Brazilian receipts were counterbalanced by a gratifying increase in deliveries from American warehouses—orders scarce. Closed quiet, with prices unchanged to 10 points lower. Sales, 11,500 bags, including December, 5.35@5.40c; February, 5.60c; March, 5.70@5.75c; April, 5.75c; May, 5.85c; September, 6.00c; [illegible]

April, 5.27c; May, 5.32c; June, 5.33c; July, 5.39c; August, 5.42c; September, 5.42c; October, 5.44c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 12.—December wheat closed in Minneapolis today 1½c higher than a week ago. The opening market today was quite indifferent, with dulness the feature. After an hour there was a firming up of sentiment, with ¼c advance. December closed at 63¾c and May at 64½c. There was strong demand for cash wheat at 1c higher prices than yesterday. Local millers were excellent buyers, and there was strong demand from outside mills. Orders were not fully filled. Elevators bought considerabe low grade. Trading had snap, and the first hour saw offerings picked up. Spot No. 1 Northern sold 64⅞@66c; to arrive, 65@65½c; spot No. 2, 63@63½c; and to arrive at 63c; No. 3, 61@62c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@3.80; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clear, $2.75@2.85. Bran—In bulk, $8.50@8.75.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 12.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71c bid, cash; No. 1 Northern, 67½c bid; No. 2 Northern, 65c bid; No. 3 spring, 62½c bid. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 72c bid; No. 1 Northern, 67½c. Cash oats, 35@35½c. No. 2 rye, to arrive, 50c. No. 3 yellow corn, 28½c. Flax, to arrive, 99½c bid; No. 2, December, 97½c bid. The receipts of wheat were 406,336 bu; flax, 41,065 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; December, 65¾c; May, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 67½c; No. 3 spring, 62c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65c. Oats, 25@25½c. Rye, 50c. Barley, 36@42c. Flax, 90½c; December, 97½c; May, $1.00. Corn, 28½c. Receipts—Wheat, 616,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 748,500 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Wheat—½c higher; No. 1 hard, 62c; No. 2, 60@62c; No. 3, 56@61c; No. 2 red, 65@65½c; No. 3, 60@65c; No. 2 spring, 58@61c; No. 3, 53@59c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 white, 29@29½c; No. 3, 29c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 26½c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 48@48½c. Hay—Steady. Butter—Lower; separator, 20c; dairy, 16c. Eggs—Firm; fresh, 18c. Receipts—Wheat, 192 cars.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 12.—Wheat—Dull, easy; No. 2 cash, 70⅜c; December, 70⅝c bid. Corn—Dull, easy; No. 2 mixed, 33⅛c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 cash, 52c bid. Clover seed—Active, lower; prime, cash, old, $4.55; new, cash and November, $5.00. Oil—Unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Grain—Wheat—Futures closed quiet; November nominal; December, 6s 1d; March, 5s 10¼d. Spot dull; No. 1 red Northern spring, 6s 2½d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, 3s 10¼d. Futures quiet; November, 3s 9¾d; December, 3s 8¾d; March, 3s 6¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, dull, 6s.

Provisions—Beef firm; extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 63s 9d. Pork firm; prime mess fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams, short cut, 33s. Bacon dull; short ribs, 32s 2d; long clear middles, light, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 29s; short clear backs, 30s; clear bellies, 34s. Shoulders, square, quiet, 22s 6d. Lard, prime Western, dull, 27s. Cheese firm; finest American white, 42s; finest American colored, 44s. Tallow, prime city, firm, 19s 6d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, steady, 15s 6d. Turpentine, spirits, steady, 27s 3d. Resin, common, steady, 4s 3d.

Cotton—Spot, moderate demand; prices steadier; American middling, 3d. Sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 7	12,129	218	32,869	18,293
Tuesday, Nov. 8	2,216	400	33,731	16,145
Wednesday, Nov. 9	22,186	253	36,344	14,544
Thursday, Nov. 10	7,518	318	35,436	9,441
Friday, Nov. 11	2,249	90	28,551	7,395
Saturday, Nov. 12	200	50	19,000	1,000
Totals	46,498	1,329	185,931	66,818
Previous week	40,946	1,533	188,839	83,193
Cor. week 1897	48,977	1,823	198,932	73,435
Cor. week 1896	53,876	2,089	182,379	76,705
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 7	2,335	8	2,855	2,719
Tuesday, Nov. 8	856	127	2,020	5,222
Wednesday, Nov. 9	5,585	26	433	7,273
Thursday, Nov. 10	3,033	123	3,549	8,899
Friday, Nov. 11	2,249	90	28,551	7,395
Saturday, Nov. 12	200	50	1,000	2,000
Totals	14,117	419	12,615	24,742
Previous week	12,728	261	22,265	23,651
Cor. week 1897	15,944	366	33,587	11,697
Cor. week 1896	13,300	121	39,274	8,198

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	46,500	180,900	66,800
Kansas City	33,100	78,700	25,500
Omaha	14,600	39,000	28,900
St. Louis	12,700	45,700	6,800
Totals	106,900	349,300	128,000
Previous week	129,200	335,200	147,500
Two weeks ago	160,100	342,900	161,600
Cor. week 1897	124,700	343,800	106,500
Cor. week 1896	126,700	303,200	131,000
Cor. week 1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. week 1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Today's receipts [illegible] 38,000 hogs, [illegible] 32,869 [illegible] 25,392 [illegible] ago. The [illegible] 56,520 [illegible] week ago, and 75,[illegible] hogs, and [illegible] last year.

Droves of [illegible] cost $3.[illegible] Armour bought [illegible] Chicago, 8,[illegible] Lipton, [illegible] ers, 1,1[illegible] 3,000.

Combined receipts of cattle at the four leading Western markets [illegible] year, being [illegible] 19,000 smaller [illegible] than the [illegible]

Chicago packers slaughtered [illegible] week, against [illegible] year ago, [illegible] 1894. A[illegible] 18,000, Continental [illegible] tional 1[illegible] 31,700, [illegible] 10,500.

Receipts of grass Western cattle last week, 9,400, against [illegible] ago. The [illegible] against [illegible] ago. Range cattle will come in scattering lots from now on.

Ben [illegible] hogs for [illegible] Charlie Goe[illegible] 35,000 and [illegible]000; George [illegible] 180,000; [illegible] Henry Lauer [illegible]000 and [illegible] 210,000.

Cattle—[illegible] looking [illegible] Only 20[illegible] nominal [illegible] $3.90@5.[illegible] grass-fed [illegible] cows and [illegible] $3.00@4.[illegible] cows, [illegible] @4.00; [illegible] $3.00@7.[illegible]

Hogs—Saturday's market was active and prices generally ruled 5c higher. The finish was firm, with 3,000 left in the pens. The better grades closed 15c lower than a week ago, while common to fair kinds closed the same as a week ago. During the last three weeks Armour bought 160,000, the largest three succeeding weeks' purchase on record. Heavy sold at $3.20@3.62½; bulk, $3.50@3.55; light, $3.25@3.55; bulk, $3.45@3.55; mixed, $3.30@3.62½; bulk, $3.50@3.55; pigs, $2.40@3.50; bulk, $3.00@3.25.

Sheep—The supply Saturday was almost too small to make a market. Only 1,000 arrived and part of them went direct to slaughterers. During the week desirable sheep advanced 10@25c, and good lambs closed 20@25c higher than a week ago. Lambs quotable at $3.75@5.80; native sheep, $2.50@4.70, and Westerns, $3.00@4.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,515, all consigned to exporters and slaughterers. Feeling firm. Cables unchanged. Exports today and Sunday, 1,325 cattle, and 3,972 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 112. Steady. Veals, $5.00@8.50; Westerns, $4.00@4.50; grassers, $4.12½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,769. Prime fresh stock, firm; good lambs, a shade higher. Prime sheep, $4.50; good to prime lambs, $5.35@5.62½. Hogs—Receipts, 2,955. Nominal at $3.60@3.80.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 300, including 150 Texans; market steady to firm. Native shipping steers, $4.25@5.50; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.40@4.90; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.00; Texas and Indian steers, $2.80@3.95; cows and heifers, $2.10@3.40. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market generally stronger. Yorkers, $3.25@3.35; packers, $3.40@3.50; butchers', $3.50@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady to firm. Native muttons, $4.00@4.25; lambs, $4.00@5.25.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market steady; native beef steers, $4.40@5.30; Western steers, $3.80@4.30; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.40; calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.40@3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 7,200; market shade stronger. Heavy, $3.40@3.45; mixed, $3.42½@3.45; bulk of sales, $3.42½@3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market strong. Native muttons, $3.80@4.40; Westerns, $3.80@4.25; lambs, $4.25@5.30.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Receipts of cattle today were light, consisting mostly of Westerns. Everything sold early at prices about steady. Hog market opened with a good Saturday run, and with buyers bidding steady on all grades. Cattle—Receipts, 349; native steers, $4.15@4.25; Western steers, $3.10@3.90; cows and heifers, $2.15@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,948; heavy, $3.42@3.50; medium, $3.40@3.45; light, $3.35@3.42.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market strong to 5c higher. Bulk of sales, $3.35@3.50; heavies, $3.40@3.55; packers, $3.35@3.50; mixed, $3.30@3.47½; lights, $3.00@3.45; Yorkers, $3.40@3.45; pigs, $3.00@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady; lambs, $4.00@5.25; muttons, $3.00@4.25.

LESSON OF THE SIN OF ESAU.

Sermon to Men Preached by the Rev. J. W. Fifield in Warren Avenue Congregational Church.

The Rev. James W. Fifield preached at Warren Avenue Congregational Church last evening a second sermon to men on "The Sin of Esau." Among other things he said:

"When we turn to this Old Testament story we enter a chapter pathetic and suggestive. Therein is the narrative of Esau, the man who sold himself cheap. It was his birthright which he bargained away, and in ancient times this was a young man's consummate blessing. He exchanged it for a morsel, and the hour's satisfaction cheated him of the possibilities of his great inheritance. That birthright was a possession that made him to link his name with the first ones of his people and started his career under the radiance of God's light. Yet all this he yielded in one bitter hour, that he might have a temporary joy in the morsel of food. O, what a contrast. A blessing of nobility, of honor, of opportunity, exchanged for a morsel. Afterward, when his life had gone on, he saw his fatal mistake. Then he diligently sought to return to his early favor, but the way was closed, the doors were bolted.

"Not a few Esaus are in Chicago, these men who sell themselves cheap. Some for a brief hour's debauch barter manhood and aspiration and yield their fine nobility. To deliberately do wrong is to sell hopes and happiness, strength and soul, for a temporary gain. In the business world young men often sacrifice truth and character to gain a brief success. God is forgotten to gain gold. We pity this man of Bible story when he roamed the earth as a vagabond, his inheritance being gone. Let us beware lest we follow him."

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

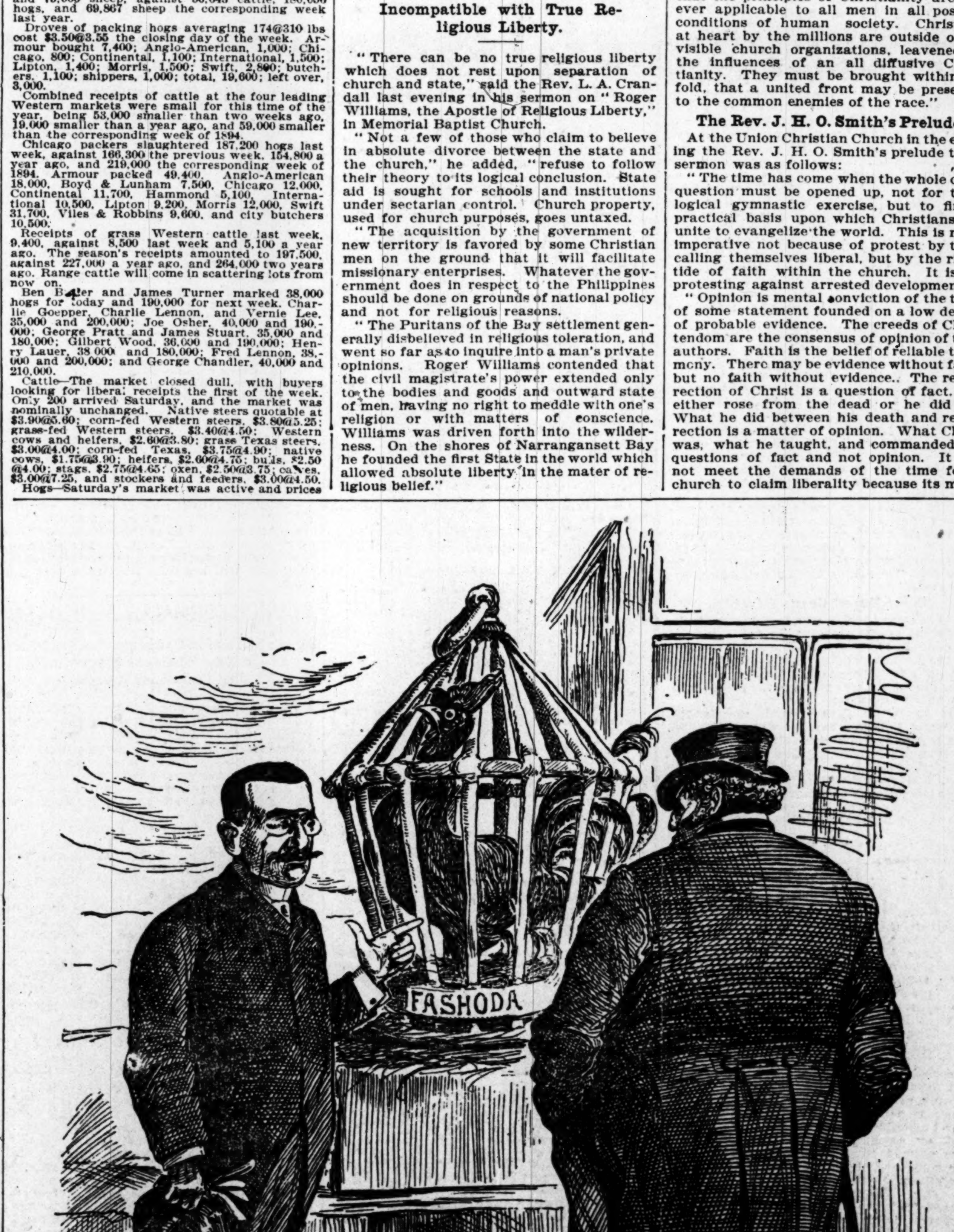
The Rev. L. A. Crandall Contends It Is Incompatible with True Religious Liberty.

"There can be no true religious liberty which does not rest upon a separation of church and state," said the Rev. L. A. Crandall last evening in his sermon on "Roger Williams, the Apostle of Religious Liberty," in Memorial Baptist Church.

"Not a few of those who claim to believe in absolute divorce between the state and the church," he added, "refuse to follow their theory to its legitimate conclusion. State aid is sought for schools and institutions under sectarian control. Church property, of every kind, should be taxed.

"The acquisition by the government of territory is favored by some Christian men on the ground that it will facilitate missionary enterprises. Whatever the government does in respect to the Philippines should be done on grounds of national policy and not for religious reasons.

"The Puritans of the Bay settlement generally disbelieved in religious toleration, and [illegible] private opinions. Roger Williams contended that the civil magistrate's power extended only to the bodies and goods and outward state of men, [illegible] with one's religion or with matters of conscience. Williams was driven into the wilderness. On the shores of Narragansett Bay he founded the first State in the world which allowed absolute liberty in the mater of religious belief."



France (M. Delcassé)—"It is my bird!"
England—"But it's in my cage though!"—Moonshine.

BASE SERMONS ON FAITH.

CHICAGO PASTORS PREACH ON RELIGION'S LIFE AND GROWTH.

Bishop Fallows Replies to Those Who Say Christianity Is on the Wane—The Rev. J. H. O. Smith Discusses the Necessity of Changing the Creed to Find a Common Basis—Dr. Henson Speaks on the Church's Future—Other Discourses.

The life and growth of Christianity and its changes to keep in touch with ever-changing humanity were discussed in several pulpits in the city yesterday.

Bishop Fallows, at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, in the morning, took for his topic, "Is Christianity to Be Superseded by Some Other Religion?" He said:

"It has been claimed by some recent writers that Christianity is on the wane. In due time it will become obsolete, having reached its obsoleteness through obsolescent gradations.

"In the year 1833, they say, Christianity was at its flood tide. Thirty-five per cent of the population of the globe, then numbering 635,000,000, were professedly Christian. In 1850 there was a population of 1,000,000,000, and only 33 1-3 per cent were Christian. In 1882 the population was 1,400,000,000, of which 28½ per cent were Christian. In 1890 the population was estimated at 1,450,000,000, of which about 27 per cent were Christians. Thus, it is averred, there has been a steady decline of about 1 per cent every seven years. If this decline continues there will be an extinction of Christianity in the next 700 years.

"Protestant writers endeavor to show that there is a steady decline of numbers in the Roman Catholic Church. Roman Catholic writers are trying to prove that Protestantism is a failure by showing that from a census taken of attendance upon the largest Methodist churches in the most populous cities of the union, the average number present was only 150.

"Several reasons are given to account in general for this alleged decadence of Christianity. Among these are the waning belief on the part of many leading Christian ministers and professors in the infallibility of the holy scriptures, in the miracles recorded in the Bible, in the current interpretation of the great truth of the atoning work of the Lord Jesus Christ. To these must be added the apparent antagonism in numerous particulars between science and Christianity, the increasing growth of heathen peoples, the activity of Mohammedanism, and the spread by infidel organizations of anti-Christian literature.

Christianity Is Not Dead.

"But to all this it may be answered that Christianity is not dead yet, nor is its funeral sermon to be preached in seven, nor in seven times seven hundred years. This statement of per cent is nearly all a fiction. Christianity is not a matter of arithmetic. Accurate statistics on the vast scale cannot be gathered. The church, as embodying organized Christianity, was never more wakeful to its opportunities than at the present moment. It is of course imperfect, for it is composed of imperfect men, but it never grasped the truth more firmly than now, that the great object of Christianity is to present every man perfect in Christ Jesus on this planet. It is to bring the New Jersusalem out of heaven on the earth. It is to preach the gospel to the poor; to touch human life at every point; to bring in the reign of righteousness, purity, and love; to lay its consecrating hand on all art, literature, science, and commerce, that all mankind may be benefited.

"Its followers may differ on doctrinal points, but they all bow before the supreme majesty of Jesus Christ. They may regard the Bible from various points of view, but they all hold it to be the book of books. The leaders of thought are striving to adjust the church to every demand of an ever-changing civilization, knowing, as they do, that the principles of Christianity are forever applicable to all men in all possible conditions of human society. Christians at heart by the millions are outside of the visible church organizations, leavened by the influences of an all diffusive Christianity. They must be brought within the fold, that a united front may be presented to the common enemies of the race."

The Rev. J. H. O. Smith's Prelude.

At the Union Christian Church in the evening the Rev. J. H. O. Smith's prelude to his sermon was as follows:

"The time has come when the whole creed question must be opened up, not for theological gymnastic exercise, but to find a practical basis upon which Christians can unite to evangelize the world. This is made imperative not because of protest by those calling themselves liberal, but by the rising tide of faith within the church. It is life protesting against arrested development.

"Opinion is mental conviction of the truth of some statement founded on a low degree of probable evidence. The creeds of Christendom are the consensus of opinion of their authors. Faith is the belief of reliable testimony. There may be evidence without faith, but no faith without evidence. The resurrection of Christ is a question of fact. He either rose from the dead or he did not. What he did between his death and resurrection is a matter of opinion. What Christ was, what he taught, and commanded are questions of fact and not opinion. It will not meet the demands of the time for a church to claim liberality because its members are not required to subscribe to the creed. That is an admission that the creed is not essential at a vital point, but if not essential, then why necessary at all?

"One million three hundred thousand members of the Christian Church in America have given assent to the creed, 'I believe with all my heart that Jesus is the Christ, the son of the living God, and accept him as my savior,' but they must show by consecrated lives the sincerity of their confession of faith. In the contest between faith and infidelity the struggle is greatest around the claims of Christ to be divine. In the discussion between denominations the authority of Christ is the final appeal. Around him we can rally and reunite."

Sermon by Dr. Henson.

"The Church's Future" was the theme on which Dr. P. S. Henson preached at the First Baptist Church in the morning. He said:

"The early church, guided with God-given power, shook Jerusalem like an earthquake, and swept through the world like a cyclone. After a little while, making an incestuous alliance with the state, it fell into degeneracy, and there closed about it the pall of the dark ages.

"Awakened by the trumpet blast of the Reformation, it sprang forward on a new career of prosperity and power, and all the glories of our modern Christian civilization tell of its triumphs in the later centuries. But that it has come to a crisis in its history is only too painfully palpable.

"It is constantly proclaimed that the church is losing its grip on the masses by reason of its lack of a spirit of humanitarian helpfulness, and on the classes by reason of its obstinate adherence to medieval dogmatics. And the churches, to rid themselves of reproach, are frantically rushing into institutional methods, establishing soup kitchens, kindergartens, cooking schools, gymnasia, and even dancing classes, to meet the manifold needs of the masses, while others, to propitiate the classes who hate dogmatics, are hewing away at the creeds, and are even taking down the sides of the house, to make their sanctuary as broad as all outdoors, hoping thus to save the church from utter wreck and ruin.

"When the disciples of old, who had been baffled in the case of a devil possessed, had asked our Lord why they could not cast the demon out, he replied that 'this kind cometh not forth but by prayer and fasting.' And so today, when the church is baffled by the distempers of a devil-possessed world, what is needed is not so much new methods, or a new kind of gospel, but a consecrated church that lets go of the world and lays hold upon God."

At the Washington Park Congregational Church in the morning the Rev. W. E. Danforth's theme was "A Traveling Man's Religion," with the parable of the good Samaritan as a text. He said:

"This Samaritan undoubtedly represents the commercial traveler of his day. On one of his trips he finds a fellow-man, the victim of footpads or confidence men. The priest had observed the victim, but the sight drew no response from his heart. The Levite looked at him, but turned away and passed by. But the commercial traveler from Samaria, man of the world that he was, received the real approval of Jesus.

"In times past men have gathered up a part of religion and named it theology. In our day another school has appeared to take a certain part of religion and name it sociology. But the religion of the traveling man from Samaria unconsciously combines the good in both of these other phases by making it a practical Christianity of the individual man. It may have few theories, but it is great in practice. In seeking a broader platform for religion today the church can do no better than adopt the creed of the Samaritan traveling man. It will be wide enough to admit all these forms of practical Christianity which Christ so signally pronounced the highest."

Pastor Brown's Sermon.

The Rev. Bruce Brown at the West Side Christian Church preached in the evening on "The Making and Makers of Creeds." He said:

"When one of the great political parties makes an issue of any question the other feels duty bound to take the other side. If either party makes a declaration in its platform the other will oppose it. This has ever been the history of the church and has been the cause of innumerable divisions and strife. Truth that ought always to unite its adherents has been broken into fragments and mixed with error, and good people have been divided into warring factions. Every creed contains much truth, but no creed, made by man, embraces all the truth of his relation to God and to his fellow-men. The church of the living God ought to be big enough for men to think in it. To anchor the church to a man who has been dead 300 years is like an attempt to go riding with a horse tied to a post. The grandest men that have ever lived have been the makers of creeds, but not one has been able to bridge the centuries and build a theological system that meets the changing conflicts of the passing years. With love for all let us meet on the common ground of accepted truth, forgetting the controversies of the past, and labor for the betterment of man."

WM. M. SALTER'S DISCOURSE.

Talks of Catholicism and Agnosticism Before the Society for Ethical Culture in Steinway Hall.

William M. Salter discused catholicism and agnosticism in his address before the Society for Ethical Culture in Steinway Hall yesterday morning. He said:

"'Helbeck of Bannisdale' is not a popular book, but it is a great book. In the power to deal with the deep things of life the author shows herself second only to George Eliot.

"The situation is of a man and a woman who love each other, but whose souls are apart—a Catholic and an agnostic. The personal attraction is inevitable, irresistible. It is never intenser than when they finally part. But each stands for a different world of traditions, instincts, and ideas. In vain do they try to bridge the chasm—or, rather, does she. Laura could not bear to share only half of Helbeck's life. She struggled, read, even in a measure conformed; but something in her cried out. She thirsted to submit and could not submit.

"The lesson is a profound one. Catholicism and modern ideas cannot go together. Some Catholics and some liberals may join hands; but those who take their faiths earnestly find these facts of the spirit standing like rocks in the stream of their love.

"Either, as in this story, the woman must become a Catholic or the man must become a liberal.

"Marriage must be of the souls as well as of personalities; and if neither the man nor the woman is weak, if each is strongly faithful to the stream of ideas to which he or she belongs, they cannot come together. This is the tragedy the new age is bringing on the world. It, too, must have its confessors and its martyrs.

"If any one thinks meanly of human life, particularly if he thinks the possibilities of self-sacrifice are dying out under the influence of modern ideas, let him read 'Helbeck of Bannisdale.'"

DR. CRANE ON MONOPOLIES.

Pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church Advocates Government Ownership of Public Utilities.

Speaking of the joint traffic decision, Dr. Crane, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, last night advocated government control of railways, telegraph, gas, and other natural monopolies. He said:

"Have we ever regretted substituting a Cleveland or a McKinley for a James I. or a Louis XIV.? And will we be likely to regret the replacing of our present capitalist Kings by capitalist Presidents and Governors chosen by and responsible to the people? And when the avenues of gigantic corporate wealth are absorbed by government will not the brightest and ablest men, who now scorn politics because so much more lucrative positions lie outside, seek the service of the people? And will not the independent wealth-unit, responsible to no one, autocratic and self-reliant, cease? And, by its ceasing, will not the chief agency in bribing and prostituting public service be forever abolished; and will not, therefore, the public business [illegible]

TALKS OF MARIA TERESA.

LIEUTENANT FOX SAYS A COURT-MARTIAL WILL BE CALLED.

Naval Officer on the Way to Manila Declares He Sees No Grounds for Salvage Claims—Ex-Governor Peck's View of the Election's Result—Duty to the Administration Outweighs Party Issues—Shows Republicans Can Forget Factional Discord.

Lieutenant Charles E. Fox of the United States navy passed through the city yesterday on his way to Manila to join the monitor Monadnock, to which he has been assigned as navigating officer. At San Francisco he will meet a number of other officers assigned to duty at Manila, and the party, it is expected, will leave on the Baltic on Nov. 19. He was registered at the Palmer House.

Lieutenant Fox is greatly interested in the recent adventures of the Maria Teresa, and, while guarded in his remarks, he expressed the opinion that a court-martial undoubtedly would be called.

"Of course it is impossible for me to pass any criticism on the handling of the vessel," he said, "because I am not sufficiently acquainted with the facts in the case. It may be that circumstances justified everything that was done by the officers in charge, but the facts as published in the newspapers seem to indicate that somebody may have made a mistake, and I shall be surprised if a court-martial does not sit on the case.

"Another thing I do not quite understand is why the outside route was selected for the northern journey in view of the ship's condition. I have noticed also considerable talk about claims for salvage against the vessel. My understanding of the law is that if the vessel reached the shoals where it is said to be lying, unassisted, there can be no claim for salvage. Some one must have fastened to it or helped get it there to have any such claim."

In discussing the possibility of trouble with Germany growing out of the settlement of the Philippine question, Lieutenant Fox said that the navy of this country had nothing to fear from such a conflict.

"I recognize, of course," he said, "that we will have no Spain to deal with, but at the same time I think the American navy will prove itself fully equal to coping with that of Germany. It will be a hard fight, and on the surface it might seem as though the contract would be greater than we could take care of, but I have confidence enough in the personnel of our navy and the character of our vessels and guns to believe we will not be found wanting."

Ex-Governor Peck of Wisconsin, chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, was at the Auditorium Hotel.

"I am frank to admit the result in Wisconsin was a large surprise to us," he said, "for we felt sanguine that the bad blood in the Republican party would result in the defeat of Governor Scofield at least. Well, the result only proves that the Republicans can do a lot of hard fighting among themselves, but when it comes down to facing the Democrats they can pull together as though they didn't know the meaning of the word discord."

When asked his opinion of the result in other parts of the country, and particularly in the West, and if it practically did not eliminate silver as an issue in 1900, he said:

"That is a matter I do not care to discuss just now. For my own part I believe the general result of the election was due largely to a conviction on the part of the people that it was more their duty at the present time to stand behind the administration, to show the world the American people were not divided on a question where patriotism is involved, rather than to press party issues. I think for this reason also that party issues have not cut much of a figure in the campaign."

SERMON ON NATION MAKING.

Dr. Canfield Treats of the Spirit of Liberty in Politics and in Religion.

"Nation Making" was the subject of the Rev. A. J. Canfield's sermon at St. Paul's Universalist Church yesterday morning. The three specific methods of nation making described by John Fisk in his "Beginnings of New England" were discussed.

"The most ancient," Dr. Canfield said, "was the Oriental method of conquest without affiliation. The second was the Roman method of conquest with affiliation, but without representation. The third was the Teutonic or, specifically, English method of conquest by affiliation and representation. The last is the highest form of nation making, and its origin can be traced to the old liberty-loving spirit of the North of Germany, which did not come under the yoke of Rome.

"The third achievement of American politics and religion is the ideal of universality but recently come into our conception. The religion of imperial America must recognize the 'something divine' in the lives and hearts of all men, and have for its goal the wide area of universal catholicity."

To the Holders of Our Receipts for Stock of
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R'way Co.
(Deposited under our notice of September 10, 1898.)

We are now prepared to begin the delivery of Preferred and Common Stock of the Federal Steel Company in exchange for our Receipts as above.

Holders must deliver their Receipts at the office of the Company which issued the same, and the Stock will be issued as promptly as possible thereafter.

Receipts must be endorsed. IF THE NEW STOCK IS TO BE ISSUED IN A DIFFERENT NAME the form of assignment must be filled in accordingly, the signature must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, and proper revenue stamps must be attached.

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FRIENDLY TO UNITED STATES.

Count Cassini Denies Russia Is Hostile to American Claims in the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, who is just back from an extended vacation at the seashore and mountains, was seen today at the Russian Embassy, where he talked in a most interesting manner on international questions which have attracted attention of late, particularly the reported strained relations between Russia and Great Britain growing out of conditions in China, and also the attitude of the great powers of Europe during the recent Spanish-American war.

There had been no confirmation, he said, of the report that Russia had occupied New-Chwang, and he proceeded to point out that such an occupation by Russia was quite unnecessary, as she had already acquired the most advantageous naval and military post in that locality, Port Arthur, and a commercial port at Talien Wan.

Referring to the Philippines, Count Cassini said that Russia naturally felt much interest in the status of those islands, owing to their proximity to the eastern possessions of Russia. There was no warrant, however, he said, for the reports coming from Paris that Russia had been appealed to by Spain with a view to limiting the claims of the United States in the Philippines. No such appeal had been made to Russia or to other foreign governments.

While in no way reflecting upon any other power, the Russian Ambassador feels that it is but simple justice to Russia and other continental powers that the consistent friendship they maintained towards the United States throughout every period of the war, and continue to maintain towards this government, should not be obscured by any sentimental fiction as to exceptional friendship of one nation and the enmity of others.

Meeting of the Sunset Club.

The next meeting of the Sunset club will be held at the Palmer House on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock. The subject for discussion will be "Protection of Illinois Laborers Against Competition from Other States."

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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Store on State-st. for fancy bakery or delicatessen store; finely decorated; modern front; good arrangement to practical tenant.
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23 Ewing-pl., near Robey, North and Milwaukee-avs.—Elegant private residence neighborhood, no noise from st. traffic, the most successful retreat in the city for ladies before and during confinement, or kindred peculiar ailments. Our latest scientific methods with strict antiseptic precautions insure absolute success. We have saved lives jeopardized by the incompetent. Beware of imposters who promise much, but give no relief. Our experienced surgeons and nurses appeal to you in the name of humanity to make rigid investigation before trusting your health, money, and good name to the unscrupulous. Every case is diagnosed by a most searching examination. Fees according to conditions. We are reasonable, honorable, and confidential. Dr. Nahin, Supt. Mrs. Dr. Johnson, Sec. Consultation-room, 155 State-st., 3d floor. Hours, 9 to 6. Sun., 10 to 2. Call or write at office or sanitarium.

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Treats all female complaints. Uses the mildest methods and greatest precautions. All diseases peculiar to the female sex may be trusted to our care. We use the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN, NO DANGER. Thoroughly reliable and efficient. Elegant steam-heated rooms. Confinements. Infants adopted. Male and female physicians. Trained nurses. Prices reasonable. Kind attention. Clean, motherly home. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited. Take one to work for board. Consultation free. Letters answered. Hours, 9-6; Sunday, 10-2.

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All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited.

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Advice on business, speculations, investments, patents, lawsuits, all business transactions, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

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FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCES on 34th-st., at Cottage Grove-av., near Groveland and Woodland Parks, one block from the lake. A new, clean, reputable residence neighborhood. Will be sold at minimum cost on 10 years' time. Interest from 4 to 6 per cent, depending on first payment; purchasers should thoroughly investigate these houses before buying. Thirty are already under roof, and several completed, and balance soon will be. Prices from $12,000 to $18,000, with full-sized lot to each house. Title perfect. Guarantee policy by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to each purchaser free in addition to complete abstract. Particulars inquire D. G. HAMILTON, 100 Washington-st., or JOHN WAIN, up to noon each day, 303 Tacoma Building, or at the buildings every day. Inspection of residences invited.

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FOR SALE—
A brick apartment house; stone foundation; 3 stories high; 9 suites of rooms; on cor. Walnut and Paulina; 3 of 6 rooms, 3 of 5 rooms, 3 of 4 rooms; w. c., bath, etc., to each suit; all in good repair; all rented to respectable tenants; only two sides of one blk. to depot on Lake-st. L; same distance to Metropolitan L; same distance Union Park; rents for over $1,300; will sell for $12,000 net; it's the best bargain in Chicago.
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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—400-ACRE FARM, Lake County, Ill.; fine land, good buildings.
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FOR SALE—ELEVEN LOTS, 40X100, CITY OF Monterey, Cal.; all clear; must be sold at once at a sacrifice. Address V 512, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—OR RENT—FURNISHED, IN Santa Barbara, California, a fine large house, nearly new, with extensive grounds, in a very desirable location; the house is handsomely furnished, and contains eight very large, airy and sunny sleeping-rooms; plumbing of the most approved kind and in perfect condition; a gentleman's home in every respect. Address T. Y. Z., Santa Barbara, California.

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TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR VACANT, S. E. cor. Short and Cologne-sts., 75x125, with large stable; street paved.
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On choice real estate,
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Prompt inspection.
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MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts.

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$10 and upward on your own name, no security; no publicity; can repay in weekly or monthly payments at ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES CHARGED. 807 ASHLAND BUILDING.

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Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
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Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

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175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
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WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL, on pianos, household goods, horses, carriages, or any valuable security, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES; THE LOAN CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED TO BE MADE AT ANY TIME, LESSENING THE COST OF LOAN.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
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Our West Side office is open evenings until 8 o'clock to accommodate people living on the West Side.

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SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47TH-ST., CORNER STATE-ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, shops, etc.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

DEAL WITH A RESPONSIBLE FIRM WHEN borrowing money upon furniture, pianos, etc.; we treat our customers so that they are glad to return again when wanting a loan. Do not be backward in calling to get terms.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS.
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe-st.].
And 1018 W. Madison-st., near Western-av.
And 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice], corner Eggleston-av.
Englewood office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
831 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
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LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE OR pianos without removal at the lowest rates. Business conducted both quickly and privately. Money to be returned in payments to suit yourself. Call and see me at once if you need money.
A. FRENCH,
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F. G. WRIGHT,
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Are made in one of the best equipped factories in the country.

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Are remarkable for their pure tone.

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Are acknowledged one of the most durable.

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Are indorsed by prominent musicians.

VOSE PIANOS

Are sold on the most favorable terms.

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ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-GRADE PIANOFORTES; every piano warranted for ten years; low prices; easy terms; established 1873.

Good pianos at low prices.

Behning upright, $115.
Hallett & Cumston upright, $105.
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Vose & Sons upright, $135.
Bradford upright, $125.
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Square pianos, each, $25 to $50.
New organs, $35 and $45 each.

We sell on small monthly payments.

To Rent—$3 and $4 per month, fine, new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged.
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ESTEY & CAMP [retired],
Consisting of
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and a large variety of instruments of lower price.
These instruments are now on sale at our warerooms
AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST.
Never in the history of our house [established 1857] have we been able to make an offer like this.
RED TAGS—PLAIN FIGURES—NO DEVIATION. EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

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The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
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Choice of twelve leading makes, including—
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And six others.
LYON & HEALY,
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

CAUTION!—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE of bogus instruments offered by some dealers as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

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"CROWN" PIANO, the one of many tones!
ANGELUS, a piano-player with organ tones!
SYMPHONY, a self-playing organ $75 to $1,500!
Cheap single-tone pianos, $75 to $200.
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DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON, and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD STEINWAY UPright, showing almost no trace of use, $300. Also a few other Steinways, just in from renting, at similarly attractive prices. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$175 BUYS A FINE FISCHER UPRIGHT piano, 1 Steinway French walnut upright piano, 1 Weber upright, 1 Chickering upright; every one a bargain and fully guaranteed. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

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$125 buys very fair Chickering upright.
$225 buys splendid Steinway upright.
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J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 WABASH-AV., rent the best grade of pianos in the city. BAUER UPRIGHTS in great variety at $4 to $5 per month; one year's rent applied on purchase.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV.—CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease and Majestic pianos; special values in second-hand pianos.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

KNABE PIANOS TO RENT AT LITTLE MORE than cost of ordinary instruments. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WALNUT CHASE UPRIGHT PIANO, IN FINE order; a bargain at $160. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

PIANOS TO RENT — MEDIUM-SIZED UPrights of brilliant tone at lowest rates. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS TO RENT VERY REAsonable. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS offer—
SOMETHING UNUSUAL.
We will place on sale Monday morning EIGHTEEN NEW PIANOS of late pattern in all respects, ENDS OF STYLES, known as ODDS and ENDS, but all are strictly UP TO DATE, but out of catalogue.
SOMETHING UNUSUAL.
They will be offered buyers in price and terms on these pianos. For instance, style B, any wood, regular price $225, on Monday..........$178
All others will be sold at proportionate prices.
SOMETHING UNUSUAL.
in used uprights, standard makes, in serviceable condition: $80 and up.
SOMETHING UNUSUAL.
in square pianos, all kinds, $25 and up.
Terms from $2 per month up.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$95 BUYS GOOD FISCHER UPRIGHT.
$165 buys good Chickering upright.
$245 buys splendid Steinway upright.
Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 808 Columbus Bldg.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT. REFINERY, 65 Washington-st., top floor, in rear.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered by the Superior Court of Cook County, on the 11th day of November, 1898, in cause No. 150,914, wherein Emma L. S. Rice is complainant, and the Rice & Whitacre Manufacturing Company, et al., are defendants, I will, as receiver of said Rice & Whitacre Manufacturing company, receive bids for the purchase of all of the undisposed of assets of said company, consisting of uncollected accounts, notes, and judgments. The said bids are to be delivered to the receiver at Room 525 Home Insurance Building, in Chicago, Ill., on or before the 17th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
F. B. DYCHE, receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WE OFFER A GREAT INDUCEMENT TO CARriage, wagon, and buggy manufacturers to close out an entire stock of material, machinery, and tools at fifty cents on the dollar. Apply to the UNION IRON AND METAL CO., 1207 State-st.

HORSES WINTERED ON OUR FARM NEAR Hinsdale; best of care guaranteed. For particulars apply to BAKER BROS., 72 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASBESTOS COVERING FOR STEAM, WATER, and furnace pipes. Hewlings, 218 Lake. M. 3570.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. ‡HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*F.Bism'k. Nv.19, 11 am | ‡A. Victoria. Dc.10, 11 am
†Aller ..... Nov. 26, 11 am | ‡F. Bism'k. Dec. 17, 11 am
†Ems ..... Dec. 3, 11 am | †Aller ..... Dec. 31, 11 am
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l West. Agts., 92 Dearb'n-st., Chicago.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K.W.d.Gr.Nov.15, 10 am | Lahn.Tu., Dec. 6, 10 am
Trave.Tu.Nov.22, 10 am | Saale.Tu., Dec. 13, 10 am
K. Friedrich...Nov. 29, 10 am | [illegible] Dec. 20, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier..........Thursday, Nov. 17, Noon
Barbarossa..........Thursday, Nov. 24, Noon
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 92 Dearborn-st.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT BY THE twin screw express steamship Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American line, leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche [Nice], Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria [Cairo and Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem and Bethlehem], Beyrout, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration 60 days; rates $480 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Steamers during winter on German Mediterranean Service to Paris, London, Hamburg, resumed in March.
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Pretoria ...... Nov. 19 | Bulgaria ...... Dec. 3
Patria .... Nov. 26 | Phoenicia ..... Dec. 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—[LONDON].
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections to Paris.
S.S. St. Louis...Nov. 16 | S.S. St. Louis...Dec. 7
S.S. Paris......Nov. 23 | S.S. Paris......Dec. 14
S.S. St. Paul...Nov. 30 | S.S. St. Paul...Dec. 21
PHILADELPHIA—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.
S.S. Russia......Nov. 19 | S.S. [illegible]......Dec. 3
S.S. Rhynland.....Nov. 26 | S.S. [illegible]......Dec. 10
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
S.S. Southwark..Nov. 16 | S.S. Kensington..Nov. 30
S.S. Westernland.Nov. 23 | S.S. Noordland...Dec. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Main 186. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE. ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA,"
620 ft. long, 12,900 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. And the Fast Express Passenger Steamers "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 500 ft. long, 14,000 h.-p. Saturday. [illegible]
Cunard Line [illegible]
F. G. WHITING, [illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 129.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesdays, 12 NOON.
Britannic..........Nov. 9 | Dec. 7
Cymric..........Nov. [illegible] | Dec. [illegible]
Majestic..........Nov. [illegible] | Dec. 14
Germanic..........Nov. 23 | Dec. 21
Teutonic..........Nov. 30 | Dec. 28
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE—NEW YORK TO PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from dock at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. A., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Anchoria..Noon, Nov. 19 | Ethiopia..Noon, Dec. 17
Furnessia..Noon, Dec. 3 | Astoria..Noon, Dec. 31
For passenger rates to [illegible] ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, [illegible] Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. from San Francisco:
BELGIC (via Honolulu)..........Nov. 18, 1 p. m.
COPTIC (via Honolulu)..........Nov. [illegible]
CITY OF PEKING (via Honolulu)..........Dec. [illegible]
For freight and passage rates and all information apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool, via Londonderry.
SS. L. Superior..Nov. 16 | SS. L. Ontario..Nov. 30
SS. Gallia......Nov. 23 | SS. [illegible]......Dec. 7
First cabin, $50; second cabin, $35; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent,
Telephone Main 4286. [illegible] S. Clark-st.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN, $55 AND UPWARDS.
Spartan Prince....Dec. 24 | Trojan Prince....Jan. 14
Tartar Prince....Dec. 31 | [illegible] Prince....Feb. 4
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

DOMINION LINE—MONTREAL TO LIVERpool weekly. Boston to Liverpool fortnightly. GUS BROBERG, General Agent, 69 Dearborn-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for full particulars and excursions. 234 S. Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE, MILWAUKEE, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, daily 8 p. m. To all other Northern points, tri-weekly 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av. Rush-st. bridge. Tel. Express 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephone City office [except Sunday] [illegible]
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal and New Eng.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont'ntal Lim., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. Depot, Polk and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Elmo & Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Orl'ns & Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]

D—Dining car on [illegible]

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Marshalltown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sycamore & Byron	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special." Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver.	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 am † 5:00 pm	c7:30 am †9:30 pm
Oshkosh, Gr. Br., M'ominee, Marquette & L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., s8:40 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p. m., s6:45 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †8:30 a.m., †6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3:00 a. m., s4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a.m., †2:00 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. sSunday. cEx.Mon. ‡Ex.Sat. aDaily to M'ominee. kSat.only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:45 pm	*11:00 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:45 pm	*11:00 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail X	* 2:50 am	*10:55 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:45 pm	†11:00 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. X Sleeper open at 9:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Peoria and Illinois Mail	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	† 3:45 pm
Illinois Express	†12:30 pm	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	† 9:42 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & Sioux Falls	* 3:20 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kan. City, St. Joe, L'v'w'th, Atchison, Tex. & Colo Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha and Council Bluffs	* 5:45 pm	* 2:00 pm
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:30 pm
Big Five to D'ver, C. Sp'ngs, Pueblo via Omaha & Lic'n has Composite Library, Buffet Car and Pullman Equipment. Dining Car Service	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Davenport & Cedar Rapids	*10:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
Peoria and Rock Island	*11:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Kan. City, St. Joseph & Tex.	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West	*11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	† 6:15 pm	† 8:35 am
Milwaukee-St. Paul-M'p'l	* 6:30 pm	* 8:25 am
The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	* 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	† 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	†10:30 pm	* 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	*10:30 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	‡ 8:30 am	‡ 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'es'n	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* 4:25 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*10:00 am	† 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:15 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado, & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spgfd. & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'n	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:55 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:48 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 2:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station, 12th-st. and Park Row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

Sept. 25, 1898. *Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	† 6:50 am	
Grand Rapids Express	†11:45 am	† 2:10 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:15 pm	† 5:15 pm
Detroit Night Express	† 9:35 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:20 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Cleveland Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
Boston Express	* 9:30 pm	
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Washingt'n, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡ 5:40 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:40 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	*8:20 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:55 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. Wash., Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y. Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Express	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

An Unprecedented Increase in the Sales of This Store.

Almost without exception, our records show our *daily sales* to be very handsomely in excess of the corresponding day's sales for any previous year—and this has been the rule here for *very* many months. . . . As an indication of this progress we can say that we have been delivering for the past year or more *between two and three times as many packages as we delivered during the great World's Fair year.* . . . This extraordinary increase in business comes, we believe, because the great buying public has grown more and more to depend upon this store—to realize that its prices are the lowest (*and they positively are*)—to believe, *to the smallest detail*, its advertisements and statements—to *know its merchandise is dependable*—to like its methods, and to enjoy its many accommodations.

Our sales will continue to increase because the comparatively few who have not recognized the advantages of this "Shopping Headquarters" are certain to soon learn of them.

Colored Dress Goods—Short Lengths.

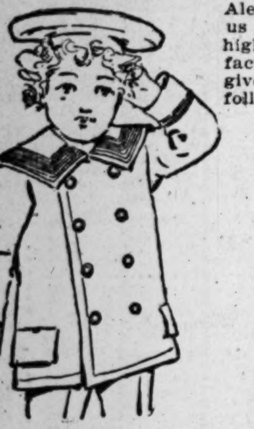
The lively selling induced by our admirable stock and attractive prices leaves an accumulation of short lengths from 3½ to 6 yds. each, particularly in the fabrics most in demand—a natural consequence. These we wish to dispose of at once—to keep our stock clean, and have accordingly marked them by the piece, at prices which ought to close them out very early in the day. The variety of fabrics included is too great to enumerate, but all are new, fashionable and desirable.

Basement Dress Goods Department.

50-inch all-wool Novelties—per yard—to close .... } 50c
Silk and Wool Novelties—per yard—to close .... } 50c
Silk and Wool Plaids—per yard—to close .... } 50c
A fair price for these fabrics would be $1 a yard.

WASH DRESS GOODS: High-class Corded Ginghams—32 inches wide—regular price 25c yard—to close........ **15c**

Opportunities in Boys' Clothing.



Alert watching of the market at this time of the year enables us to secure many lots of clothing that is up to our required high standard of quality at much lower prices than the manufacturers demanded earlier in the season. In this way we can give our customers many bargains, impossible earlier. The following came to us in this way:

Boys' Reefers (sizes 6 to 16)—ulster and velvet collars—of Chinchilla, Frieze, and Beaver, navy blue, brown and dark gray.

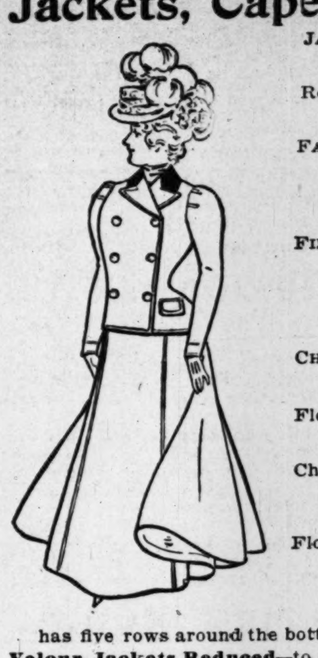
Reefers, special price..**$5** Reefers, special price..**$6.50**
Reefers, special price..**$8** Reefers, special price....**$10**

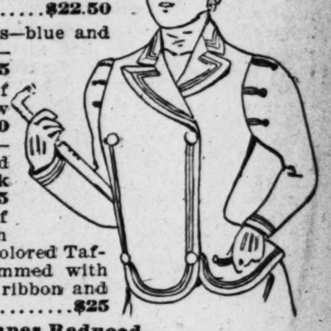
Boys' Kilt Reefers (sizes 3 to 9)—sailor and velvet collars; buttoned high at neck. The best values we have ever been able to offer—at least 25 per cent less than regular prices .... **$5, $6.50 and $8**

Boys' Three-piece Knee Pants Suits (sizes 10 to 15)—in a variety of new patterns. Regular price would be $12—to close........ **$8**

Boys' Two-piece Knee Pants Suits (sizes 7 to 16)—navy blue and bright, fancy cheviot, just the styles that please the little fellows. We know of no more inviting stock. Prices are very low........ **$5, $6.50, $8 and $10**

Jackets, Capes, Suits & Dress Skirts.





JACKET SUITS—fine Blue Cheviot; jacket lined with silk and trimmed with braid; flounce skirt trimmed with braid, best percaline lining. Reduced from $27.50 to........ **$22.50**

Reefer Jacket Suits of fancy mixtures, all lined with excellent quality of Taffeta Silk; high-class tailor finish in every detail........ **$30**

FANCY COSTUMES—the pick of a large sample line—purchased at about half regular prices:
$17.00 Costumes at........ **$8.50**
$27.50 Costumes at........ **$13.75**
$32.50 Costumes at........ **$16.25**

FINE KERSEY JACKETS [see cut], royal black and red; 20 inches long; lined with heavy satin; bound and trimmed with black mohair braid. An exclusive style confined to us for Chicago........ **$22.50**

CHEVIOT WALKING SKIRTS—blue and black—tailor finished—our own make........ **$5**

Flounce Dress Skirts of Cheviot in several new styles..... **$7.50 & $10**

Cheviot Walking Skirts—blue and black—all lined with heavy Taffeta Silk—very special at.... **$15**

Flounce Dress Skirts of Black Taffeta Silk with drop skirt of black or colored Taffeta Silk; flounce trimmed with three rows of narrow ribbon and has five rows around the bottom........ **$25**

Velour Jackets Reduced—to close; but a few in each style.
$45 Velour Jackets reduced to........ **$35**
$60 & $65 Velour Jackets reduced to.. **$50**
$75 Velour Jackets reduced to........ **$60**
$100 Velour Jackets reduced to........ **$80**
$135 & $150 Velour Jackets reduced to **$95**
All our VELOUR CAPES greatly reduced in price.

Cloth Capes Reduced.
$15, $17.50 and $18 Cloth Capes reduced to........ **$12.50**
$27.50 and $30 Cloth Capes reduced to........ **$22.50**
$40 Cloth Capes reduced to........ **$30**
$50 Cloth Capes reduced to........ **$40**
$55 Cloth Capes reduced to........ **$45**
$75 Cloth Capes reduced to........ **$65**

Our Great Semi-Annual Sale of Oriental Rugs Commences Today.

Twice each year we announce the occurrence of this important sale. The size and excellence of the stock affected and the very low special prices made for the occasion, cause our semi-annual sale of Oriental Rugs to rank above all similar events. Our entire immense stock, without reserve, is included in the sale, at much less than regular prices. Rugs will be sent on approval if desired . . . Sale occurs in our recently enlarged Rug Department, now located on FIFTH FLOOR, main building.

The Entire Stock, Without Reserve, Will Be Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Exceptional Values in Silks.

Both in Main and Basement Departments. The Basement section particularly emphasizes its reputation as headquarters for silk "bargains."

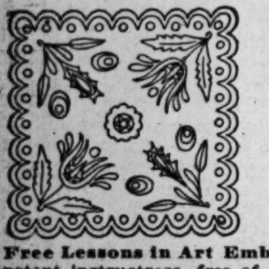
NOVELTY SILKS: New Faconne Plaids in shades of turquoise, cerise, castor, green, tan, heliotrope, and black and white—per yd. } **$1.00**
New Barre Faconne with lengthwise stripe—per yard........ } **$1.00**
Pekin Barre with warp print effects—per yard........ } **$1.00**
All these fabrics would be regularly priced at $1.50 per yard.

BARGAIN SQUARE (1st floor): A large lot of remnants, broken lines, etc., at very low prices to close.

Basement Department: New Ombre Plaid Taffetas, with colored satin bar—very stylish colorings—per yard—special **85c**

Exceptional values in Novelty Silks, in an immense variety of styles and colors—all new and desirable. We have never offered better values than these at—per yd. **65c and 75c**

Hungarian Hand-Embroidered Table Covers.



TRAY CLOTHS, BUFFET SCARFS, DOYLIES, etc.—a very complete line just received in our Fancy Work Department, 2d floor, annex. We shall sell them at the following remarkably low prices:

Size.	*Price.*	*Size.*	*Price.*
11x11	35c	28x28	$2.15
16x16	70c	16x64	$2.25
16x21	$1.00	36x36	$3.00
18x36	$1.50	45x45	$4.00
24x24	$2.00	54x54	$7.00

Free Lessons in Art Embroidering. The newest stitches and ideas taught by a competent instructress, free of charge. Full information at the department.

Remarkable Pricing of Ribbons.

Three lots of rare values in bright, new, fashionable Ribbons—especially reduced for the occasion. Where regular prices are quoted below, they are exactly correct. This sale is for the benefit of our customers—emphatically so.

Special at 25c Per Yard.

5½ inch Moire Plaid and Bright Combinations—reduced from 50c per yard.
5 inch Ombre Taffeta—satin stripe, in 7 rich combinations—reduced from 65c per yard.
5½ inch Fancy Stripe Taffeta—narrow satin border; in heliotrope and green, orange and emerald, old rose and sapphire, cerise and gray, terra cotta and green—reduced from 80c per yard
5½ inch Fancy Satin Stripe—in turquoise, green, brown, dahlia, purple, scarlet, orange—reduced from 65c per yard.
5 and 6 inch Taffeta, with velvet polka dots; choice line of colors—reduced from 50c and 75c per yard.

Special at 5c Per Yard.

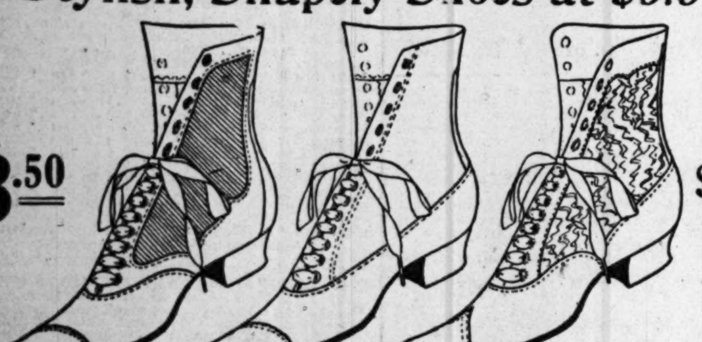
IN BASEMENT RIBBON DEPARTMENT:
1 inch Taffeta—satin center and striped edges, in black, turquoise, lilac, heliotrope, purple, navy, rose, cerise, light blue and green.
1 inch Fancy Plaid—crown edge and satin stripe center in light blue, pink, cardinal, mais, heliotrope, and burnt orange. 1 inch Fancy Plaids in several styles and combinations. 1½ inch Bayadere Roman Stripe—satin border. 1 inch Stripes and Checks, in a variety of styles.

Special at 10c Per Yard.

3¼ inch Taffeta—block pattern; in heliotrope and white, navy and emerald, black and dark turquoise, blue and black, cardinal and black, navy and black; reduced from 20c per yd.
3½ inch Taffeta with polka dot stripes in white and black, black and orange, bluet and black, emerald and black—reduced from 30c per yard.
4 inch two toned Taffeta—cannele stripe; in 7 combinations—reduced from 25c per yard.
3½ inch Ombre Taffeta—satin stripe—reduced from 25c per yard.
3 inch Louisine Bayadere Roman Stripes; in 10 combinations—reduced from 20c per yard.
4 inch Basket Weave—white ground; wide black satin stripe—reduced from 25c per yard.
3½ inch Taffeta—plain ground with colored polka dots—reduced from 25c per yard.
3½ inch Warp Printed Taffeta—reduced from 25c and 30c per yard.

Stylish, Shapely Shoes at $3.50.

$3.50



$3.50

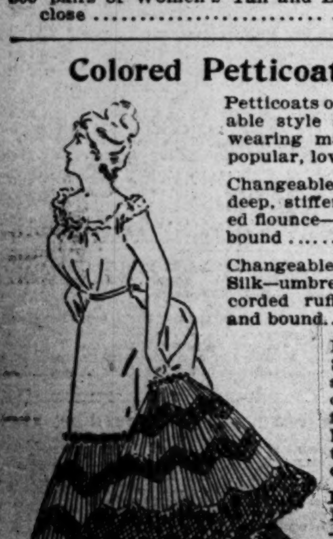
Many women's shoes and not at all superior in quality are sold in Chicago shoe stores at $5 pair.

More than 20 styles—all the new toes for street and dress wear—turn and welt soles—cloth and kid tops. Among them a Box Calf lace shoe with thick sole, low broad heel and brass eyelets—for winter weather; and a similar shoe of Kid, not quite so heavy. Others of Kid, with kid and patent leather tips, and thick and thin soles—dressy, shapely shoes.

800 pairs of Women's Tan and Black Oxfords—just the shoes for home wear—broken sizes—regular $2.50—to close........ **$1.00**

500 pairs of Women's Tan and Black Shoes—in broken sizes—regular value $2 and $3—to close........ **$1.00**

Colored Petticoats.



Petticoats of fashionable style and well-wearing material at popular, low prices.

Changeable Silk—deep, stiffened, corded flounce—faced and bound........ **$4.75**

Changeable Taffeta Silk—umbrella style, corded ruffle, faced and bound........ **$6.95**

Black Sateen—stiffened corded flounce, lined throughout. **$1.50**

Black Nearsilk—with deep accordeon plaited ruffle—**$2.95**

Black Alpaca—umbrella style, stiffened corded silk ruffle—lined throughtout........ **$2.75**

"Dwight Anchor" Sheets and Cases.

At the lowest prices ever quoted in Chicago upon this dependable brand of muslins. All housekeepers know their high grade. We are offering a special lot of Ready-Made Sheets and Cases of this excellent muslin, all torn (not cut) and well made, with good hems, at considerably lower prices than this or any other store in Chicago has ever sold them for—namely:

Sheets.		**Cases.**	
2¼x2¾ yards	45c	54x40½ inches	15c
2¼x2½ yards	41c	45x36 inches	11c
2 x2½ yards	38c	42x36 inches	10c
1¾x2½ yards	34c		

Women's Neckwear.

A choice line of Women's Stocks for tailor-made gowns—good colorings, excellent quality silk, exclusive prices, popular prices.

200 dozen Lace and Chiffon Jabots, just received—suitable for Christmas gifts—prices from........ **15c to $1.50**

A special line—25 dozen Liberty Silk and Lace Twice-around Scarfs—former price $1, $1.25, up to $2—reduced to.. **50c and 75c**

Announcing the completion of our Handsome

New Dressmaking Section, 8th floor.

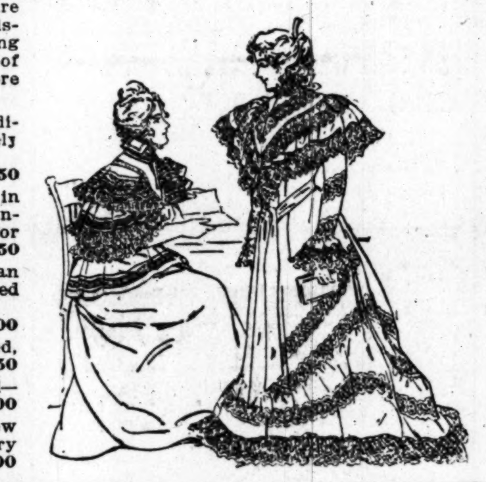
In preparing our recently added 8th floor for occupation by our great Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Department, we planned for perfection in all points affecting the convenience and comfort of our patrons. The Reception and Fitting Rooms are now as we wish them to be; we know of none surpassing them in elegance and fitness. In connection, we announce the organization of a new section for the production of

Misses' and Girls' Garments to Order,

in charge of a specialist in this line. This section will be conducted in a manner consistent with the established reputation of our department.

Wrappers and Dressing Sacques—3d floor.

Wrapper elegance and Wrapper utility are both illustrated to the fullest degree in our 3d floor department. The finest and the best are there, the most fanciful and the most practical, each for those who desire them—and all, whether costly or inexpensive, endowed with the same fullest value for the money. We are not afraid of becoming too eloquent in praising our showing of Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, etc.—such a comprehensive stock of these negligee garments has never before been shown in Chicago.



Japanese Silk Wrappers—navy blue, cardinal, pink, light blue & black—elaborately embroidered—our own importations—........ **$13.50 and $16.50**

Quilted Habutai Silk Wrappers—made in America—more shapely than the Japanese product—style confined to us for Chicago........ **$22.50**

Negligee Wrappers—imported and American made of all-wool fancy flannel, trimmed with ribbon and embroidery—........ **$12.50 to $17.00**

Elderdown Wrappers—plain colors—red, pink and blue........ **$3.50**

Ripple Elderdown Wrappers—very special—........ **$5.00**

Fancy Striped Elderdown Wrappers—new and handsome combinations—the very best quality........ **$8.00**

Children's Wrappers, plain and fancy Elderdown........ **$2.25 to $4.50**

Printed French Flannel LOUNGING ROBES—our own make........ **$8.25**

Elderdown BREAKFAST JACKET—with military fastenings........ **$5.50**

Elderdown DRESSING SACQUES—plain colors—crocheted edge........ **95c**

Fancy Striped Elderdown Dressing Sacques—bound with satin........ **$3.50**

Japanese Silk Dressing Sacques—embroidery trimmed........ **$8.00**

Quilted Japanese Silk Dressing Sacques—........ **$10.75**

Silk Dressing Sacques—trimmed with insertion and lace........ **$5.75**

Fine Imported TEA GOWNS—of French faille silk, liberty satin, and moire antique—elaborately trimmed with lace—........ **$65.00 to $125.00**

GYMNASIUM SUITS—of imperial broadcloth, braid trimmed—our own make—........ **$5.00**

Laces; with a Special Price Attraction.

Just received—a new line of the popular Hand-made Lace Scarfs—white and cream—each........ **50c, 68c & $1.50**

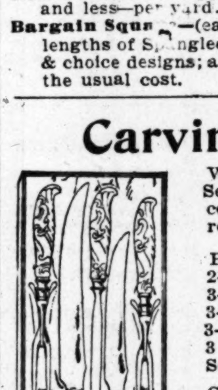
Special values in Black Hand-run Chantilly Scarfs—reduced from $10 and $12 each to **$5**—reduced from $15 each to........ **$7.50**

Black Lace Skirts in beautiful designs—regularly $15 and $17.50 each—reduced to........ **$8.50**
Regularly $35 and $40 each—reduced to........ **$17.50**

Real Duchess and Applique Laces in neck and sleeve trimming widths—at half regular prices and less—per yard........ **$1.18, $1.28, $1.48, $1.88 & up.**

Bargain Square—(east end of Lace [illegible]) For Blouse Fronts, waist trimmings, etc.—short lengths of Spangled Nets, Black Nets, Chiffon, Embroidered Mulls, etc., in many colors & choice designs; a splendid chance to secure those dainty, dressy textiles at less than the usual cost.

Carving Sets for Thanksgiving.



We have made extraordinary preparations in the line of Carving Sets for Thanksgiving. Quality, workmanship & desirability of design considered, those quoted below are not equaled elsewhere at their respective prices.

BEEF CARVING SETS:
2-piece Stag Handle Carving Sets........ **75c up**
3-piece Stag Handle Carving Sets........ **$1.60 up**
3-piece silver-mounted Stag Handle Carving Sets........ **$2.45**
3-piece sterling silver-mounted Stag Handle Carving Sets...... **$3.00**
3 piece handsomely mounted Stag and Composition Handle Carving Sets........ **$4.50, $4.85, $4.95, $6.50, $8.00**

GAME CARVING SETS:
2-piece Stag Handle Carving Sets........ **$1.75 up**
2-piece Stag and Composition Handle Carving Sets—splendid values—at........ **$2.25, $2.85, $3.25, $3.75, and up**

BIRD CARVING SETS:
2-piece Stag Handle Carving Sets........ **$1.50 up**
2-piece sterling trimmed Stag or Composition Handle Carving Sets........ **$1.85, $2, $2.50, $2.65, $3.25, $3.50, and up**

5 piece sterling silver mounted handle Carving Set........ **$8.70 up**

Fine Dress Trimmings.

Special items selected from the bewildering collection of novelties purchased from the most noted Paris manufacturer—beautiful enhancements to opera and ballroom toilettes.

Four Tables Crowded with Bargains—

Black Satin Ribbon Ruffling, with chenille edge—yard........ **15c, 25c, and 35c**

Black Satin Folds, plain and with velvet edge, all widths, yard........ **12½c**

Black Chenille Bands, very popular at present—yard........ **25c, 35c, and 50c**

Dainty Narrow Moss and Pompadour Trimmings for skirts and waists—yard........ **25c, 35c, and 50c**

Sample Garnitures in silk, mohair, and jet—very special—each........ **$1.48**

Paris Passementeries—many pieces marked to close at one-half to one-third of actual cost—yard........ **50c, $1, and $1.50**

Undergarments for Women.

Especially good values in well-made, full-sized garments. In Muslin Underwear Department.

FLANNELETTE GOWNS—striped and checked—round yoke, plaited back........ **$1.25**

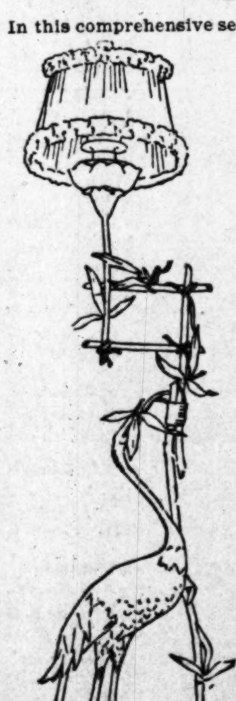
FLANNELETTE SKIRTS—Pink, white, and blue—lace insertion and edge........ **$1.25**

STRIPED FLANNELETTE SKIRTS—Plain hem........ **50c**

WOMEN'S GOWNS—ten desirable styles; in cambric and muslin—all sizes........ **$1**

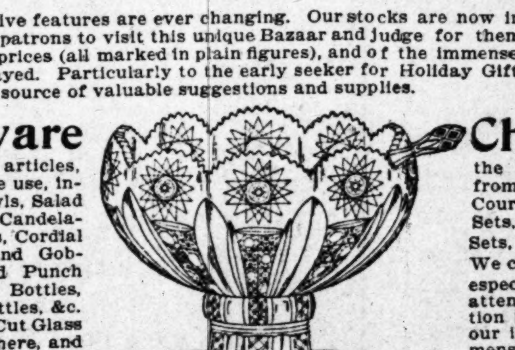
3d Floor Annex. Special Thanksgiving Attractions.

In this comprehensive section of our store the attractive features are ever changing. Our stocks are now in such condition that we can with confidence invite our patrons to visit this unique Bazaar and judge for themselves of their completeness and excellence—of the low prices (all marked in plain figures), and of the immense variety of useful and ornamental merchandise displayed. Particularly to the early seeker for Holiday Gifts will this floor from now on be of great advantage as a source of valuable suggestions and supplies.



Cut Glassware

In an endless variety of articles, ornamental and for table use, including Rich Punch Bowls, Salad Bowls, Vases, Cut Glass Candelabra, Ice Tubs, Wine Sets, Cordial Sets, Water Tumblers and Goblets, Finger Bowls and Punch Cups, Decanters, Oil Bottles, Sauce Bottles, Water Bottles, &c. A more complete line of Cut Glass than can be found elsewhere, and the quality of which can positively be relied upon.



Lamps. For Dining Room, Library, Parlor or Hall. There is no article which is more prominent when in use than a Lamp—we have kept this fact in view in selecting our stock, and the result will be appreciated in the exquisite arrangement of colorings and shapes of the latest designs. The new style of open shade is represented in a large variety of artistic floral designs on ground work to suit any room. In Piano Lamps—solid, substantial standards with graceful shades in various effects are the style. In small and fancy Lamps we have numerous dainty designs to select from. The stock in every particular is most complete.

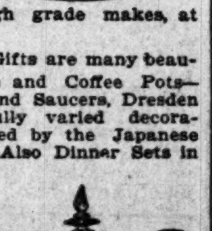
China—Complete lines of China for the Table in Dinner Sets to dine from 6 persons to 24 persons, or Course Services, such as Roast Sets, Salad Sets, Game and Fish Sets, etc. We call especial attention to our immense collection in services of plates, in Coalport, Doulton, Crown Derby, Haviland and other high grade makes, at much less than usual prices.

In single pieces suitable for Gifts are many beautiful articles, such as Chocolate and Coffee Pots—Tete-a-tete Sets, Single Cups and Saucers, Dresden Salad Bowls, etc. The wonderfully varied decorations and artistic shapes produced by the Japanese are also found in this section. Also Dinner Sets in Oriental China.

Bric-a-Brac—In Candelabra with Shades and Candles—a very interesting exhibit. Many exclusive furnishings, designed and executed by our own artists, in all desirable colors and shapes, each one vieing with the other to create an artistic effect for table decorations.

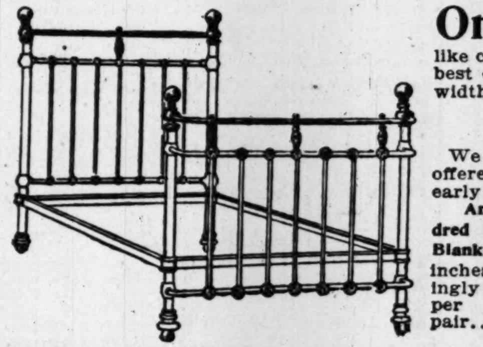
Jardinieres, Pedestals, and Fernpots for general house or table decoration—100 styles to choose from, all in good taste and in color effects to suit any surroundings.

For smokers—CIGAR LIGHTERS and ASH TRAYS—an endless variety of designs.



Note—In each department on this floor every week some item or items are selected which are given prominence as particularly good value, from one cause or another; these are termed Specials, and will always be found, whether advertised or not—space not allowing us in every instance to enumerate them.

One Hundred Beds



4th floor, main building.

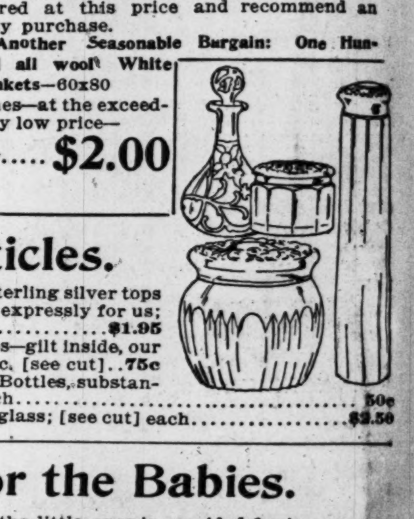
like cut; bow foot, brass top rod and mounts, best enamel in any color; in four standard widths—

$5.00 each.

We believe these beds to be the best ever offered at this price and recommend an early purchase.

Another Seasonable Bargain: One Hundred all wool White Blankets—60x80 inches—at the exceedingly low price—per pair..... $2.00

Silver-mounted Sterling Toilet Articles.



1,000 Fine Cut Glass Puff Boxes, with heavy sterling silver tops in a pretty, exclusive design, manufactured expressly for us; tops are gilt inside; [see cut]........ **$1.95**

1,000 Glass Jars with heavy sterling silver tops—gilt inside, our exclusive design; for cold cream, vaseline, etc. [see cut].. **75c**

1,000 Tooth Brush Bottles and Tooth Powder Bottles, substantially mounted in sterling silver; [see cut] each........ **50c**

250 Cologne Bottles, sterling silver deposit on glass; [see cut] each........ **$2.50**

Pretty Things for the Babies.

From our Babies' Bazaar, where every want of the little ones is provided for in a manner most satisfactory to the purchaser. All necessaries and accessories to the Baby's toilet—in the best styles—in the best qualities—at the lowest prices.

INFANTS' LONG COATS—Cashmere; collar with embroidered ruffle........ **$2.50**
Novelty goods—collar with deep ruffle, trimmed with 5 rows of dainty braid, at........ **$4.25, $4.50, $4.75 and up**
Elderdown, neatly trimmed........ **$3.25, $3.95, $4.50, and up**
Silk and Wool mixed—collar with deep ruffle—trimmed with satin ribbon, and feather-stitched........ **$6.95**

INFANTS' SILK CAPS—close fitting, fancy trimmings, full ruchings, lace rosettes, etc........ **75c, $1.25, and up**
Crystal Silk—close fitting........ **75c**
Crystal Silk—lace and ribbon rosette top........ **$1.25**
Close fitting with fur bands........ **$1.75**

INFANTS' CHINA SILK BONNETS—high back—solid shirred tucks, pink, blue and white. **$2.25**

Misses' and Children's Undergarments.

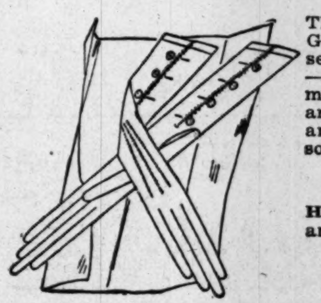
Flannelette Night Drawers—without feet, 2 to 4 yrs., **60c**; 6 yrs., **65c**; 8 yrs., **70c**. With feet—2 to 4 yrs., **65c**; 6 to 8 yrs., **75c**.
Cotton Flannel Day Drawers—with ruffle of emb'dy; 2 yrs., **27c**; 5 yrs., **32c**; 6 yrs., **35c**.
Flannelette Gowns—square yoke with collar—2 to 4 yrs., **60c**; 6 yrs., **70c**; 8 yrs., **75c**; 10 yrs., **80c**; 12 to 14 yrs., **85c**; 16 yrs., **98c**.
Misses' and Children's Colored Skirts—plaid and plain moreen—fancy Silks—6 to 16 yrs.

Parma Violette Toilet Preparations.

Put up expressly for Marshall Field & Co., by Legrand, Paris. Sold in Main department, 1st floor, State-st.

PARMA VIOLETTE EXTRACT, 1 oz. bottle........ 85c
PARMA VIOLETTE EAU DE TOILETTE, 8 oz........ $2
PARMA VIOLETTE TOILET POWDER in 3 colors 35c
PARMA VIOLETTE TOILET SOAPS, 3 cakes........ 70c

Kid Gloves for Thanksgiving.



The choicest effects in regular lengths for street and long Gloves for the many dressy social events occurring at this season. Our "Alexandre" factory—internationally famous—supplies the latest shades and stitchings in gloves whose merit is well known—gloves that we consider the best made anywhere. Our prices for the "Alexandre" and "Jay" Gloves are more than a little lower than the so-called best Gloves sold elsewhere.

Regular lengths .**$1, $1.15, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75 & $1.85**
Evening lengths.... **$1.50, $1.90, $2.25, $2.50 & $2.75**

Heavier Street Gloves, lined & unlined, for men, women and children; sterling values.

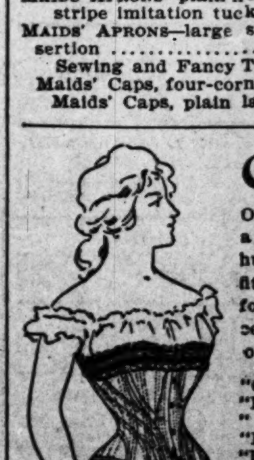
Men's Street Gloves, one patent clasp, desirable shades, excellent values........ **75c, $1 & $1.25**
Men's Lined Gloves [Kid or Mocha], strongly made and warmly lined........ **$1 & $1.25**
Men's and Boys' Scotch Knit Gloves—extra values........ **25c, 35c & 50c**
Women's Street Gloves, cable seam, 2 patent clasps, made of soft, fine skins, new shades and stitchings........ **75c**
Women's Mocha Gloves, cable seam, 2 patent clasps, very durable—special at........ **85c**
Children's Lined Gloves and Mittens........ **50c, 75c & $1**
Children's Woolen Mittens, single or double........ **20c, 25c & 35c**
Infants' Woolen Mittens, red, white and blue, special at........ **5c**
Woolen Wristlets, black and colors, special........ **5c, 10c & 25c**

Annual Sale of Aprons and Caps.

The special prices quoted during this sale are appreciated. This is easily proved by the lively business that has resulted. We prepared a stock for this sale of exceptional completeness—including all the newest good ideas in Caps and Aprons for maids, nurses, waitresses, and dress wear. The department was given extra space and all prices put down to the lowest possible point for the occasion. Buying a year's supply during this sale is only exercising wise economy.

MAIDS' APRONS—plain hem, hem and tucks, hemstitched hem, hemstitched hem and satin-stripe imitation tucks, lace or embroidery insertion........ **25c**
MAIDS' APRONS—large size—fine quality—plain hem, tucks or with embroidery insertion........ **30c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 65c up to $3.50**
Sewing and Fancy Tea Aprons, **25c** to **$2.50**; Gingham Aprons........ **25c and 45c**
Maids' Caps, four-cornered, with plain ruffle, **5c**; three-cornered, lace edged ruffle.... **9c**
Maids' Caps, plain lawn bow........ **10c**

Corsets—Models to Suit All.



Our department has demonstrated beyond any question that from a stock as large and well-selected as ours is, ninety-nine out of a hundred women can be supplied with corsets of the proper shape to fit their figures exactly and comfortably. Those who have heretofore had their Corsets made to order can save from 33⅓ to 50 per cent of the cost, with equal satisfaction to themselves, by patronizing our Corset Department. Our fitters are experts in their business.

"C. B. a la Spirite"—medium and long waist........ **$1**
"Flexibone," moulded, especially adapted to stout figures.... **$1.50**
"M. F." Girdle........ **$1**
"M. F. Special"—medium length........ **$2.25**
"I. C."—medium length and short hip........ **$2**
"M. F. Special"—Batiste—short and medium waist; lace and ribbon trimmed........ **$5.50 up to** [illegible]